THE FIELD

MONTHLY DEVOTED TO SPORT & ART

Vol. I. No. 1
11 DEC 1955

NOVEMBER-1954

RE-1/

THE FIELD

November '1954

CONTENTS

1.	Ourselves		1
2.	Foggy Memories	*V. C. Gopala Rathnam*	2
3.	Stray thoughts on College Cricket	*C. R. Pattabhi Raman*	5
4.	Looking Ahead in Indian Cricket	*T. Srinivasa Raghavan*	7
5.	Learn the Game with Me	*M. J. Gopalan*	9
6.	Whither Hockey ?	*C. K. Nainakannu*	12
7.	Group Coaching	*A. G. Ram Singh*	15
8.	Rifle Training in India	*Capt. T. Murugaiyan*	19
9.	Corporation Stadium Grounds	*J. V. Satchithananda Rao*	21
10.	Why Not Call Body Before Wicket ?		24
11.	Pity the Poor Sportsman		26
12.	Cricket – Illustrated		27
13.	Proceedings, Meetings and Functions		30
14.	The Popular Ball Badminton		31
15.	Contribute to Ram Singh's Testimonial, Please.		32
16.	Where Knocks are taken smilingly	*N. Kannayiran*	34
17.	Quotable Quotes		35
18.	Chess Chat	*S. Venkata Raman*	35
19.	Welfare of the Millions		38
20.	Cartoonist's Laughs		40
21.	Racing		41
22.	Council of Sports		44
23.	Cover Page		45
24	M C C. in Australia		46
25.	The Future of Indian Tennis		48
26.	Basis of Indian Music	*R Srinivasan*	4
27.	Film—Art Form	*G K Seshagiri*	52
28.	Will Dance in Pure Form be acceptable to Film?	*D. B Roy Chowdury*	55
29.	A Peep into Kannadian Literature	*M. M Bhatt*	57
30.	A. Prince among Artists	*K V Vidyanathan*	60
31.	Family its vicissitudes, Past and Present	*T. M Krishnamachari*	62
32	Motoring Section	*V. Venuswamy Iyengar*	66
33.	Radio Notes	*K Nageswaran*	69
34.	Legal Quibble		70
35	The Palm That Tells Your Story	*Prof Roy*	71
36.	Family Astrology	*C. G. Rajan*	73
37	From A Famous Nadi Grantha	*do.*	76
38.	Know The 'Morrow	*Arya Bhaskar*	78
39	Progress in Our Manufacture	*V. Venuswamy Iyengar.*	82
40	Sports Goods Industry		85
41.	What's On When & Where ?		89

THE

FIELD

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO SPORT & ART

Vol. I | NOVEMBER 1954 | No. 1

OURSELVES

We are entering THE FIELD with a determination to play the game. Games in recent years have grown so much that there are larger and more discriminating numbers to serve.

It is conventional to discuss the prospects at the outset and assess the strength. We propose to do this now. To us, the prospects are good, the wicket easy-paced.

It is hard and nice to talk of oneself. Sporting, ofcourse, is our main *forte*. We are a fine side, blending youth and experience. A variety from athletics to zebra hunt, an interest from marble to metaphysics, a range from antiquity to modern, and a selection from track to house events are what we propose to cover.

There is a popular impression that sportsmen are devoid of aesthetic taste. The ruggedness of a rugger-star is not incompatible with the sweetness and beauty of fine arts. Strength and beauty meet in THE FIELD and glorify each other.

The Motoring section is on wheels. What is on Air is to be caught by the Radio page. Women claim a column. Racers get the thrill. There is the Astrological section, we trust, to give hope and cheer. Trade is a feature which may prove useful. In the Competition page, opportunities are afforded to test one's skill without an obligation. 'News' is there for all Each Section is in charge of an expert in the line.

This is how we start. The path we have chosen is different from that of others. We carry the good wishes of very many. We are at the wicket now, assuring to play well and true.

FOGGY MEMORIES

By V. C. Gopala Rathnam, B.A., B.L.

One from a master and in a masterly manner is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Mr. V. C. Gopala Rathnam is the most loved 'uncle' of the sporting community. May we have more and more of his "anecdotage" is the sincere wish and devout prayer of his dear ones!

My earliest recollections of the great figures that dominated the sporting world in the early years of the century are naturally rather hazy, but two personalities persist in taking definite form before my vision whom it is impossible for me ever to forget and who, because of the sheer gigantic stature they attained, could never be forgotten. One of them is the great Mr. Buchi Babu Naidu, the father of the well-known Bhat brothers and perhaps also the father of Cricket in South India. By the time I could take an intelligent and discriminating interest in the game, he had passed the hey-day of his career, but still he was a great force particularly in the realm of cricket and an indelible impression of him is that of a terrific off-drive with his full weight behind it, executed in a style of copy-book perfection which left fieldsmen standing and the ball banging against a railing post on the boundary. It was on the Madras United Club's grounds.

The other impression that I retain of him is his coming to the piece of waste land once where we were all playing cricket, his sons among us, and watching us with a wonderful smile on his face full of sympathy and love. I still recollect the majestic walk of that man and the easy manner in which he took up the bat and wielded it as if it was no heavier than a knife blade. He was a man of few words and talked very little about others and never about himself. He was generous with his purse and personal kindness in going to the help of any cricketer in need or in trouble. The eminence attained by his sons in the various fields of sport is directly due to the almost spartan discipline with which Buchi Babu brought them up and what he did for his sons, he did in equal measure to dozens of young and promising cricketers outside the family circle, who in after years attained great heights in the game.

Mr. Buchi Babu was a great rider and a fine wielder of the tennis racket and a Polo player. It is rather sad to contemplate that half a century has sped by without a proper memorial to that great gentleman of sports.

The other great figure that I referred to above that left an indelible impression in my mind in those days was that of Professe[r] M. O. Parthasarathy, otherwise affectiona[te]ly and popularly known as "M.O. Pacha["] who was then in the later years of h[is] college career and was soon to become [a] lecturer. He attained dizzy heights on th[e] soccer field and wherever there was [a] game in which he was playing, a hug[e] crowd was assured comprising mostly hi[s] fans. If any one can be described as havi[ng] been the idol of a crowd, I can say that [the] "Pacha" of those days His great perfo[r]mances were very often on the Chepau[k] fields and atleast one of the bounda[ry] lines would be monopolised by the "Pach[a"] fans drawn from the ranks of the fisherfo[lk] in and around the Triplicane Beach who[se] raucous and resounding cheers egged hi[m] on to great and greater heights of supe[r] football. He always played in the centr[e] forward position in those days and it to[ok] more than the opposing centre-half an[d] another half back working together to succeed even a few times in the course of the game in stopping his majestic care[er] towards the opposing goal. He played wit[h] bare feet as all the great players of tho[se] days in South India did and the way i[n] which he carried the ball with him looke[d] almost unfair. His feet were almost hard

with prehensile facility to touch, tap or direct the ball at any place called for, to do whatever the master-mind wished. The greatest thing about him was that he grabbed the very earliest opportunity whatever the distance between him and the goal to send in a red hot shot with the speed of a bullet which the poor goal keeper very often found difficult to anticipate, much less cope with. His name was a household word for many years and like the true lover of the sport he was, and is, he continued to play his favourite game even in his forties and many a promising young foot-baller received his most valuable lessons from "Pacha" on the Presidency College Foot-ball grounds.

At about the same time, there was Pacha's vis-a-vis in Madras Foot-ball, the great M. N. S. Chetty, who was a few years senior to him but who made no less a name as a great centre forward in the game, capable of sending in cannon ball shots towards the net. These two men dominated the South Indian Foot-ball for many years in those days. One of them has been dead for many years and is practically forgotten. The other "Pacha" is still happily and vigourously with us, playing Billiards in the Cosmopolitan Club with the same earnestness and attention that he used to devote to Foot ball in those days. He has of course made a name for himself in his own chosen sphere as a Professor and as an authority in Natural Science.

Another paladin of the old mythical lines was K. P. Lakshmana Rao, perhaps the greatest centre-half of all times, who has played on the Hockey field in South India. He was one of the pioneers who started the game of Hockey in Madras and was for very many years a centre-half. Until recent times he continued to play hockey in various positions, but always with outstanding success, mainly due to his enormous reach and inexhaustible wind capacity. He dominated the field, here, ... and every where spoon-feeding his ...s appearing as a veritable third ... behind the regular back often to ... ball out of a certain prospect of goal by the enemy. In his later years, he played as centre-forward and was always ready and available to fill up any other vacancy in the field in addition to playing in his own position. He attained front rank in Tennis and for many years remained unbeaten champion in South India both in singles and in doubles along with Sambasiva Rao, Mahanti and Narayanamurthi. Tennis is his favourite game even now and many a younger man of outstanding ability of these days still finds it hard to take the first set from him. He also held the record for running the mile for very many years and excelled in other field sports like hurdles, and the quarter mile. A really great all round sportsman who reached very high level of excellence in everything he attempted, he is still to-day one of the most active of men and after his 60th year, takes the same keen interest in sports as he did in his young days.

Any review of sports in the early days of the century would be incomplete and imperfect if it did not contain reference to P. R. Murugesan, *sportsman and sports writer*. He practically dominated the sporting life in the first two decades of the century in many ways. He had an amazing personality and was able to bring together several individual sportsmen and organised them as perfectly functioning teams capable of contending on equal terms with the best in the field. Murugesan's "Elevens" on the Hockey aud Soccer field were always very powerful teams, comprised mostly of the best players from different teams who otherwise had no opportunity of playing together. He was himself a great Hockey and football player and on the Tennis court attained great eminence. He was an exponent of the Higginbotham-Rajagopal school of Tennis (Rajagopal was his elder brother) and a master of Tennis craft who trained very many experts in the game and who, in his turn, learnt the game from C. H. Higginbotham the founder of the book selling firm of that name and the unbeaten champion of South India in Tennis for many years. That school of tennis excelled in stroke-play and

variety of service. The amazing variations in service known to and employed by P. R. Rajagopal was a phenomenon and was to a large extent responsible in winning matches for him. Coming back to Murugesan, he was an all round athlete who excelled in various flat and hurdle races and the long and high jumps and who in his later years became an undoubted authority on everything connected with sport in South India. He was a pioneer in reporting sporting events and the racy and fluent style employed by him brought considerable popularity to the newspaper reports of sports and games. His criticism was fair and fearless and he was as much loved as he was feared and respected. Even the great Nabobs of the Madras Cricket Club of those days learned to value his opinions and often profited by his criticisms. The number of promising and young cricketers whom he took up, nursed, encouraged, helped and brought out is legion Jagannathan, Gopalan, Ramsingh, A. V. Krishnaswami and very many more who have made history on the Madras Cricket fields owe not a little to his support and encouragement. He passed away many years ago, but the imprint left by him in the various fields in Madras Sport is still indelible.

I shall close with merely mentioning about the few more of the paladins of half a century ago who have now become mere memories, lest it should be taken that they have been completely forgotten, even by me. The first and foremost of them is K. P. Vittal Rao, the uncle of K. P. Lakshmana Rao and reputed as the most stylish cricketer and tennis player of his times. K. M. Seshachari, the All India wicket keeper who accompanied the first Official Indian team to tour England and who often captioned it was another. If India had participated in front rank world cricket in those days, he would have been the undoubted first choice for the place behind the sticks. It used to be said of him that England or Australia, would have been happy to have him in their team, if possible, only for his wicket-keeping. Another is B. Jayaram of Bangalore who held front rank in South India for many years as the most attractive batsman and his name was almost a household word standing for superb batting. R Chari and S. V. Chetty were bowlers of great success who could have walked into any India eleven on their merits at any time of their active career. They worked as a combination and between them brought about many a holocaust in the teams opposing them. Chari was a left arm slow bowler with the most attractive and easy delivery who could pitch on the proverbial coin five times out of six. All that he required was a little sprinkling or drizzle before he came on to make his deliveries do anything he wanted and perhaps somethings which even he did not want. He was one of the protegies of Buchi Babu and owed considerably to that generous man in several ways. S. V. Chetty was a medium fast bowler who could bowl with great accuracy and keep on for hours together without relaxing. On his day he was irresistible and was feared by the finest batsman Indian and European. He has often run through whole sides all by himself. He was also a good dour batsman and an excellent fielder. I have often felt that old Chari must have been bowling Googlies in his best days even without knowing it and Chetty must have unconsciously exploited the team and sent in a few "swingers" and 'cutters" to help him to achieve his "bags". They were so good that one finds it difficult to believe that they achieved such great heights of success all by the use of the orthodox "off" and "leg" breaks and nothing more.

G. M. Ramakrishna Arya was another great outstanding wicket-keeper and opening bat and in the first Presidency match played between the Indians and Europeans on the M C C. Grounds, Madras, in the year 1908, he made the top score of 76 runs in company with another superb and attractive onside player M. Ethirajulu. (Senior), (again another *chela* of Buchi Babu) who scored 67 runs. The rest of that match does not matter because the others more or less failed though they included ... like Jayaram, Iswaran, Singaram, ... manyam and such other wielders ... willow and the match itself ...

(*Continued on next page*)

Stray Thoughts on College Cricket

By C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Barrister-at-Law

Mr C. R. Pattabhi Raman is a "gentleman of sports". He is the President of the M.C.A., and Vice President of the Cricket Board in India. He is a grand Cricketer and in this he is playing a fine innings with some of his college mates

I gladly accede to my good friend the editors's request to chronicle briefly the outstanding "cricket" events of my college days in spite of the warning that anecdotage is a sign of dotage. My school cricket ended in 1924 when I passed out of the Wesley College High School. We Wesleyans were then basking in the shining achievements of the Buchi Babu brothers who had preceded us some years ago. Bhat, Baliah and Ramu fought great fights for Wesley and held its colours high against formidable teams from the other colleges C. K. Naidu's mighty century at Chepauk for the Indians and his super sixer over the pavilion-end in that match was then, as it is today, a landmark in the cricket history of South India. Prof. C. K K. Pillai had covered himself with glory in scoring a century of his own in that match, giving Naidu a valuable stand. The other important event was the great catch held near the boundary line by Thangavelu of the Emmanuel Club for the Indians in the Presidency Match.

The years 1924 to 1928 were my Presidency College days. Good old Jaganathan and I entered together and started playing for the "B" Team. The 'A' team then consisted of well known cricketers like, Madhavan, Veerasinghe, Ramanujam. Kalyanaraman, Uggappa, Nanjappa, the Reddis, Varadan and others. We were a good team in the middle twenties and were able to beat the M.C.C. of those days when as a college team and the Combined Colleges with their quotas from various colleges were out-pointed by the Englishmen who could boast of Ward, Johonstone, Carrick, Aste, Penfold and others and sometimes of Ren Nailer.

This was an eventful period for me. I had the honour to play for and captain on occasions the Mylapore Recreation Club in the founding of which club I played some part. Leading stalwarts like the Bhattachari brothers, C.R. Ganapathi Pillai C T. Rangaswami, K. R. Krishnaswami. Sankaran, Jai Singh and other fine sportsmen played for the M. R. C. in the Buchi

(*Continued from previous page*)

Indians had played and got all out for a modest 200 and odd was washed out by rain. I shall conclude on a note of great charm - delicacy and perfection in the art of batting denoting a man who though an Englishman was for all practical purposes a South Indian and a Madrasee and whose numerous performances extorted the admiration of all lovers of cricket of his times. I am referring to P. W. Partridge, one of the founders of the well-known firm of solicitors, King and Partridge who are still in active practice in Madras, whose square cuts were so perfect that all that the spectators on the boundary line heard was a light click and all that they saw was a flash of red beating every pair of hands attempting to stop it. Speaking for myself, I have never seen a square cut performed so squarely and so perfectly either before or after P. W. Partridge. There are many more, very many more, of such men who have succeeded and marched through the following years of the last half century and to whose memories the least tribute to be paid will be a mention now and then in the columns of the sporting Press by some one not yet in his dotage but fortunately stil in his anecdotage But even that is impossible for me in the compass of this article. Perhaps another day—another time-*Quien Sabe?*

Babu Memorial Tournaments. We won the trophy four times and beat the West Coast XI twice. The later side could boast of C. K. Lakshmanan, Swarna. Bhandari. Uggappa, Nanjappa, Sivasankaran and others. It was in these series that Bhattachari scored 193 runs. run-out for us against the Metropolitan Club, when that club played Gopalan, Jaganathan, C. D. Parthasarathy, Ramanujam and other leading lights of Triplicane and Chepauk.

Our Club was well set in its cricketting career when I left for England and spent the period 1929 to 1932 there. G. Parthasarathy. my brother Venkatasubban, P S. Ramachandran and others had taken charge of the Club, which during this period reached the final of the M. U. C. Hockey Championship also.

In England, the Indian Gymkhana Club at Osterley Park was doing well in club cricket in my time. I played for them for two seasons. C K. Naidu and Nazir Ali who had come for short visits there covered themselves with glory. Of the latter the "Times" wrote they will draw the readers' attention if he failed to score more than 50 runs and capture 5 wickets in a match. Dudley Sennanayake of Cambridge, lately Prime Minister of Ceylon was my contemporary. He was a powerful batsman who daringly hooked and pulled even good length balls. He, T. M. Duraiswami, D'Avoine and I among others formed part of the "Kattamaran" team which toured Yorkshire and Lancashire in May 1932. The Kattamarans consisted of players from Oxford, Cambridge, and the London Universities and was led that year by Dr. Stoute of the West Indies. Jaya-Wickarame of Ceylon was also in our team.

As a student in England, I had the good fortune to watch Hobbs, Hendren, Sandham, Woolley and Chapman in action in county cricket as also Prince Duleepsinghji and the Nawab of Pataudi. Woolley was the most graceful of cricketers who played with the artistry of our Naidu or Mustaq Ali. It was a proud day for us Indians in England when Duleep and Pataudi played for the Gentlemen against Players and scored individual centuries. The papers dubbed the match "Indians Vs. Players". It was during this season that Pataudi broke the overnight record score of the Cambridge batsman by scoring his great double century for Oxford in the University match at Lords. Patandi belonged to Balliol one of the most scholarly of Oxford's colleges and the Master of Balliol, Prof. Lindsay felt proud of the achievement of the double blue. Bradman had entered upon the international scene like a giant and I witnessed for some-time the match at Lords where he scored his treble century. He was so thorough and machine like, severely punishing every single ball that could be clouted. I can never forget my telling a fellow spectator in the ground who wanted to know his score, without looking at the distant score board that he might be nearing 20 or 30 when he actually was 70 or some-thing like that! The runs were imperceptibly mounting on the score board.

We proudly watched India as a nation making her debut in International Cricket. The Silver Jubilee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India was celebrated the other day. In the early thirties, in spite of handicaps, our Indian cricketers began making their presence felt as a side. The way had been well paved for our motherland by a few outstanding Indians who played well the role of being unofficial ambassadors in England. The first name is that of the famous Ranji, the Wizard. My young readers will do well to read the article on him by Gardiner; The late Maharajah of Patiala was another Indian who strove to put our country on the cricket-map. They were ably followed by Duleep who alas was prevented from having a long career in International cricket by ill health. I have seen Duleep play. I know him well. Very few batsmen punished fast bowling and especially bumpers so consummately as he did. Pataudi followed the two Princes and gave Worcester the "Sauce" county a new life. Lest we forget, we must mention the good work done by these pioneers when recounting

(Continued on next page)

Looking Ahead In Indian Cricket

By T. Srinivasa Raghavan, B.A., B L.

Mr. T. Srinivasa Raghavan is the Jt. Hony. Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. He has a fine record in cricket administration and we look forward to his continued and unostentacious work for the betterment of the game He takes a panoramic view of the activities of the Board during last year under report and throws a glimpse or two of the working of his mind to make cricket in India what it should be.

Looking ahead necessarily involves the review of the activities of the year gone by. Last year was an important one in the history of Indian Cricket for it marked the ending of 25 years of useful existance for the Board. The Silver Jubilee of the Board was celebrated on the 10th of February 1954, at the Roshanara Club, Delhi, where, it is learnt, the Board was born in years gone by.

To celebrate the occasion, a scratch side was brought from Overseas. The Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket Team toured round India. India won the rubber in the unoffcial series, with two victories. Such a tour was found necessary and it became possible to get the side up, thanks to the cooperation of George Duckworth, Ben Barnett, Arthur Gilligan and a few of our enthusiasts. Ofcourse, Pankaja Gupta played his customary big role. The side was quite good with many that had made a real name in cricket and others on the threshold of International honours.

The tour was a dismal failure from the financial point of view. A feeling of late has come in that visiting teams in future should only be national sides, even if it be not possible to get the very best out of a country. *One is inclined to think that* this is a right policy in that in a national side, the team spirit is more pronounced and this to a great extent influences our playing ones and also the general public.

Nevertheless the tour was a success in that it helped many a fresh talent to be unearthed and enabled ourselves to experiment with captains with a view to find one to lead India.

We were of course during the year primarily concerned with the domestic activities. The Ranji Trophy tournament was fought for with all keenness and enthusiasm, Bombay ultimately winning. This is no new honours to this side; nevertheless this side deserves our best congratulations.

Our National Championship is being played on a knock-out basis which means, that on a side being beaten, its players have no chance for the rest of the season to play. With more and more teams out of the running for the Championship more and more of our players lose the opportunities of playing first class cricket. This of course is a necessary evil in any knockout tournament. It is being asked and pertinently too, whether this is fair to our cricketers. In England, the County Championship is being played on a league basis. In Australia, the Sheffield Shield is played on league basis. So it is everywhere. Why not convert the Ranji tournament into a League Championship? We have some peculiar difficulties. India is a vast country and

---

(Continued from previous page)

our country's achievements in the sports world.

Jaipal Singh, and Pataudi in hockey, C. Ramaswami, Hadi and others in Tennis; the Ceylonese Boxers and Nagaraja Sastri in Boxing; Subbiah and the late P. S. Viswanthan and others in table tennis, had during the twenties made themselves famous in their respective fields. I am only referring to their names in passing, in this articie which is on cricket.

By M. N. MANI.

travel would consume time and good bit of money. In Englad, playing six days in the week and between May and August, the Championship is played out and concluded. It is not possible for our players to devote so much time to the game of cricket. Our cricket is made of amateur cricket primarily. Even as it is, in the few games that fall to the lot of the State, neither is it convenisnt for the players to devote all time nor is the patronage from the public adequate enough. If the latter aspect should turn out satisfactory, perhaps professionalism may get built up. If this is so, it may be quite possible to look from this angle. At present some kind of a compromise is needed and the best I can think about is, play the Inter-State matches on league basis and the Inter-zonal on knockout basis. This formula may give more games and train the public to get accustomed to longer days of cricket. But the financial difficulties are bound to be there.

But the Board is finding out ways and means of making this Ranji Trophy matches more remunerative.

There are 27 member associations on our rolls on date and if each one of them is encouraged to play plenty of cricket inside the Zone, that should be a good enough start for the time being.

The Talim Trophy was played for in the West Zone and resulted in a victory for Bombay over Maharastra.

The Inter-University Board is cooperating with the Board and the University Championship matches have become regular. This year's winners are Delhi who beat Mysore in the Final.

The Board is most mindful of school cricket. Here are to be found the seeds that must sprout, spread and blossom forth as future cricketers. Every member association is encouraged to raise a State side. There is an Inter-State Championship for States within a zone and zonal matches. Madras in the south, Bengal in the east, Bombay in the west and Punjab in the north were the zonal winners and the ultimate winners in the championship between the south and west were the latter. The standard is quite good. More than anything, the enthusiasm is very keen.

Ten of our cricketers were engaged to play in English League Cricket. It is often asked whether it is advisable to send the best of our men out thus year after year. It is also whispered that the type of game indulged in these matches is of a flippant

(*Continued on page 33*)

LEARN THE GAME WITH ME

.Cricket—run-up to the Wicket in Bowling

By M. J. Gopalan

Mr. M. J. Gopalan, our Double International, is a gifted son and in this, the first of a series he explains the technique, in his "natural" way.

Editor: Which aspect of cricket do you like most—batting, bowling or fielding?

Gopalan: If one likes cricket, one must like every one of the aspect. I will not assess the worth of each but will try to describe each. Batting keeps a side out of defeat. Bowling enables to win a match. Fielding helps to bring about the fall of opponents. Perhaps I should tell you that in Cricket there are 'suicides' also. That is, a side can beat itself.

Editor: We will make a start with bowling which practically starts the game.

Gopalan: Bowling is an aspect of the game which can be learned and perfected by assuduous practice. No special qualifications are necessary to make a bowler.

Editor: If that is so, why is an S.O.S. sent by the Board for a fast bowler? Why is he attempted to be picked rather than grown? Why after Mohamed Nissar India has not produced a real fast bowler?

Gopalan: A real fast bowler cannot be made. He must have strength in his feet, body, arm, lungs and mind too. Most boys want to start as fast bowlers. The thrill of the flyer is irresistible. Actually I enjoyed my bowling most when I was raw, unleashing my energy ball after ball.

Editor: It has become necessary for any side to carry at least a pair of pace-men.

Gopalan: It is so. They produce the first shock But I would warn any one strongly against trying to be fast. No boy should be allowed to bowl beyond his capacity. Conditions greatly count. But I would rather take you step by step.

Editor: That is, you start with slow bowling, is it?

Gopalan: No, No. Each one has a capacity in him to bowl. He must choose his type. He cannot overdo. He cannot bowl beyond his strength. Each boy should be encouraged to bowl the type that suits him. He will soon know what suits him best. He must practise hard. That alone will give him the success.

Editor. Do you suggest then that bowling is a mechanical practice only?

Gopalan: Bowling is akin to killing. Even the beast of prey plans in its killing. In a highly scientific game like cricket, bowling can never be mechanical Before I go into the niceties let me explain to you a few fundamentals. These are necessary and common to all types of bowling.

Editor: Like?

Gopalan: Stand firm and try to throw a ball. Then swing your body a little and try to bowl. Take a few steps then and try to bowl. Take a run and bowl. You will find an improvement as you proceed from step to step. You see now a need for a start in bowling. This you need for all types of bowling.

Editor: Does this depend upon the type of bowling in any way?

Gopalan: No. Take a slow bowler. He does not drop the ball in a lame manner. He needs a start. There should be strength behind every type of bowling.

Editor: Does a slow bowler use strength in bowling?

Gopalan: He does. The body exerts pressure in bowling. A run is necessary to give him a momentum. Such momentum cannot burst out suddenly. It has to be worked out gradually. By a run, you bring yourself into a position to bowl and at a

speed at which you propose. The run controls the whole technique.

Editor: What should be the length of the run?

Gopalan: This must necessarily vary from person to person and from type to type. A few advices are however possible. Do not overdo the running. Do the same amount of running. Rather fix your run.

Editor: How?

Gopalan: In a simple manner. Bowl a few balls and you can decide the run suited to you. You usually start walking with a step or two. Then you stride and develop a run. You work up a speed and you actually make a sort of a jump in the final stage. You follow this up with slowing down and stop naturally. This is the mechanism of the run-up in bowling.

Editor: Your first lesson in bowling is delivery?

Gopalan: No, not so fast. While on the subject of running to the wicket, I would ask the bowler to do all the thinking. This is something like eleventh hour preparation for the examination, with this difference, namely this is necessary before every ball is bowled. He should get an insight into any opening. He should size his opponent. More than all, he should concentrate on where he intends to pitch the ball. What it should do before or after dropping is another matter. We will go to it later. Every bowler must know where he pitches the ball. He must take a mental photograph of the spot. Concentration is needed. He must drop every time there, or very near there. Till he is able to synchronise his mind and mental make-up with the physical run, he cannot succeed or be useful in bowling Mind and body start playing together even from the outset in bowling.

Editor: Then?

Gopalan: Any bowler will know that the more a ball raises it is more disconcerting to play, of course within the limits of the height of the wicket.

Editor: What is the secret of getting this bounce?

Gopalan: You get the answer from a simple lesson in science. You drop from a height. The ball jumps. Make use of your height.

Editor: What about round-arm bowling?

Gopalan: By bending you throw away an advantage nature gives you.

Editor: You have slipped into bowling action already?

Gopalan: Yes. This is a technique in itself. It forms a part of the general run-up. The final stride taken before you let go the ball is an important one. The weight is on the right foot. That is, weight is gathered from behind The back foot is placed in a line parallel to the crease. That is the first position in delivery.

Editor: Then what happens?

Gopalan: Now a turn takes place. A very curious one. The body completes a half turn, the left shoulder facing the batsman. The left arm goes up, the body is lightly thrown back by bending the back a little. The right arm takes the position of a coiled spring about to be unwound The bowler looks at the pitch all the while. The why of these movements need no elaborate explanations.

Editor: And then?

Gopalan: The left foot points inwards and towards batsman. The shoulder takes a slight turn. Then the hip rotates a little. The weight is transferred from the back to the left foot. Just before the actual transference the ball is dropped.

Editor: This then is the delivery, is it?

Gopalan: When you start the run-up you face the batsman with a full chest. When you near the wicket you place the right foot parallel to the crease. This places you in a position to twist the body. The entire weight is on the right foot now. The body takes a start from a position a little behind. That is you bend the hip back a little. You face the batsman sideways with your left shoulder facing him direct. Your body moves forward taking a turn. That is, the weight is moved from back to left foot. When the weight is so transferred

completely the turn is completed. Your right shoulder now faces the batsman. Your eyes are on the pitch. You do not stop here but carry the run. This slows down and stops after a few steps.

Editor: You have not said when and how the ball is bowled?

Gopalan: Yes. The ball is delivered or dropped when the transference of weight actually takes place from foot to foot. The delivery is complete when you land on the left foot. So long as you are on the right foot the ball is not actually delivered. If you adjust the strides properly you will drop the ball from the maximum height. If you place your feet too near, you will have a cramped action. If placed apart you will lose the height. The delivery is completed at a time when the right arm has reached the maximum height. This is from a point just behind the head. The ball is propelled by the wrist just then. This is followed by the movement of the body which adds to the strength of the bowling. The head is held steady at the pitch all the while. Only the arm should not be bent.

Editor: Then please?

Gopalan: The swing of the body is complete. The right leg is carried over the left. The left arm is thrown back. The right arm follows it over to the left thigh. The run is carried on, slackening in speed gradually till a natural stop is worked out.

Editor: Do not step on the pitch in your run please is your final tip?

Gopalan: Yes. This completes the preliminary of the preliminary principles in bowling.

BIRDS & ANIMALS

ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF SOCIETY

THE LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH STATIONS

And Knowledgeable homes INSIST on reliable ones from the wild range of Indian & Foreign Birds and Animals from

SYED GHOUSE & SYED NOOR & CO.

Moore Market, MADRAS-3.

Worth Publicity Scheme

The Latest Style in Advertising
Admired and Appreciated by One & All
PLY-ARTS SIGNS ILLUMINATION SIGNS — CINEMA CUT OUTS — SLIDES – SHOW CARDS

SWAMY'S PLY-ARTS SYNDICATE,

Specialists in: Commercial & Cine Fret Works

7, Veeraswami Mudali Street, MADRAS-7.

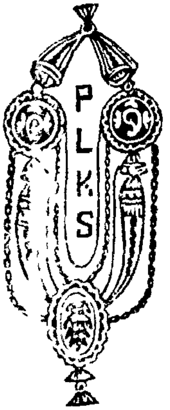
Undertakes Silver and Gold plating to Cups, Shield and all Jewellery

Charges Moderate

Please drop a card to my address when you want anything to be plated.

J. B. JANI BASHA,

337/1, Mint Street, MADRAS-1.



Garlanding is an Age-Long Custom of Honouring The Honoured

LACE -SILK—KHADHI & CAMPHOR GARLANDS

Are Reminders of Eastern & Affection

P.L. Kandasawmy Sah,

2, Iyah Mudali St., Chintadripet—MADRAS-2

WHITHER HOCKEY?

By C. K. Nainakannu

Mr. C. K. Nainakannu just missed the boat to Los Angeles Olympic Hockey. He is known for his sound knowledge of the game. He will endeavour to pull up the game by a series, the first of which deals with the fall in standard.

By about 1927, Hockey in India was started on an All India basis. Almost immediately thereafter India sent a side to participate in the Olympic games, a quick and immediate start. India won the championship and continues to retain the top position in world hockey. It looks therefore that everything is alright with our hockey. But comparatively other games like cricket seem to have made a better progress.

There are a few tests by which the popularity of a game is tested. It is true when the first Olympic side left Ballard Pier to try at Olympic honours, there were just three men to see the team off and wish it well. That did not impair the enthusiasm of our men. We won the honours and created a stir in the imagination of 400 millions then.

The number of spectators that witness a hockey match is perhaps the soundest test in determining the popularity of the game from the public point of view. Calcutta has the strongest votaries to the game. The Beighton Cup tournament is an All India affair. National championships held in Calcutta had earned good revenues to finance our foreign tours. There has always been plenty of hockey in Bombay as well, where the Aga Khan tournament is being played. U. P. is equally hockey-minded. So it was in Madras.

In the State of Madras, three tournaments used to be run annually. The season in Madras had not fitted in with the season at other places. At present the organisers of these tournaments are not at all enthusiastic in running these. They say they are incurring year after year heavy losses in the conduct of these. Naturally they can ill-afford such losses. The profits in previous years from out of these tournaments were quite substantial and many up-country teams were invited to make these attractive.

Unfortunately today a hockey match draws comparatively less crowd. Sometimes even teams do not turn up. Teams that turn up show no appreciable interest. The league championship is a failure in the sense there is neither patronage from public, nor enthusiasm among players.

When this is so, something is really wrong with our hockey. It is necessary to analyse the why of it. The membership of the Association is comparatively bulkier. The enthusiasm of the officials is equally good. Why then is Hockey going down ?

It is true there has been a great fall in the standard of the game. In the twenties, the side known as Young Mens' Indian Association, caught public imagination and enthusiasm. When this side was broken up, a side known as Eastern Club, sprang up to fill the place adequately. When the All India Railway showed a keen interest in the game and for this purpose drew the best of players from out of the best provinces then, Madras hockey paid its quota with the result the Eastern Club was broken up. Adie, Venkateswarulu, Janardhanam and Chandrasekaran, besides myself went over to the All India Railway side. This was hardly felt in Madras hockey as by then the Madras United Club had taken the place of honour. The Anglo Indians have always shown considerable interest in the game. The growth of this game in this State can be traced and attributed to the splendid work this community put up. The Anglo Indian Sports Club and the Telegraph Recreation Club together with the 1st. Bn. M. & S. M. Ry. Rifle Club, the first two constituted then entirely of Anglo-

Indians, were some of the clubs that played fine and well to enable the growth of the game. What happened to this splendid game in Madras? There has been a steep fall in standard. The short passings, the glorious run, the healthy hits, the powerful shoves and scoops, the quick flick of the wrists of the reverse strokes and team work are all just but memories today. If standards are to be judged, take the Madras side of 1932 Till 10 minutes before closing time, the World Beaters were desperately struggling hard to keep their ends up. It was not an off day in their game. They put their best. That it was so, can be judged by the ultimate result of the match. But their best was not better than that of Madras. This, then was the golden era of Madras Hockey. Between 1930 and 1935, there flourished a great many, each one, good enough to don the India colours. Since then Madras is just a shadow of its former self. The lack of public support in this background, can well be understood and appreciated. Hockey has never been known in Madras as the game to bruise the shins, settle private quarrels or seek petty revenges. It has always been a noble game, the most amateurish of amateur games, played in the best of spirits and understanding.

Why there has been a fall from the sublime to the rediculous? The technique itself has changed. There is no longer the brainy game, a test of skill, a combat of wits. It is hit and run. We are going back to where we started. With growth of other games and a deterioration in this, there is cold reception today to this game from the public. The game is going from bad to worse.

Something has to be done to revive the game of Hockey in Madras. Before going into what it is and how it is going to be done let us analyse the impediments we have. There are quite a number of playing grounds. Most of the colleges have good grounds. But the charges levied for the loan of these are found to be difficult to meet with. Hockey is a game which costs the least, to the side running it. It is within the reach of all to equip for this game. We have an Association well established thoroughly representative of State hockey. We have a good panel of umpires and an Umpire's Association. We have sufficient number of clubs to form the nucleus for the rebuilding of our hockey.

Are we having too much or too little of hockey? What is the kind of hockey we have? First let us determine our hockey season. It should enable our participation in All India tournaments. In most schools and colleges, games cannot be popular after December. There is overlapping of the season between hockey and football. When hockey was in excelsis, football was neglected. And now when football is on the top, hockey is on the down. Public support is difficult for both the games at one and the same time.

One of our tournaments atleast each year, should bear an All India character. The conduct of this can be left to the M.C.C, M U.C and S.I A.A in rotation. For sometime to come tournaments can be limited in number so that concentration can be better. We should be in a position to invite the best of sides from all over India. Then we can assess our comparative strength. We will have public support in full for a selective occasion. The organisers will not be threatened with financial losses.

It may be necessary to keep a sort of sustained interest for all during a season. This is best achieved by the continuance of the League championship. In League championship a loser is not at once eliminated The Association can encourage visits outside also. You may ask where we can go for funds The question is always there. We will find ways and means of solving this eternal problem.

As hockey is essentially an amateur game many can find the time to devote an hour to the game for the game's sake. School hockey is about the best material for building up. School going ones are just about the right age for picking up and developing the game. These enthusiasts can play with these boys and teach them the game on

some evenings. Similarly this recreative activity in colleges can be encouraged. Individuals or groups of individuals from M.H.A. can do a lot to popularise the game. The main lesson in hockey is of course to teach the boy to hit the ball correctly and receive it properly. The whole game is built on a very simple technique. The M.H.A. can take a direct interest in the conduct of M.S.A A. and M.C.A.A. hockey tournaments by providing umpires, arranging of grounds and supervision of matches etc. Coaching in school and college level can at once be taken up. No elaborate arrangements are necessary. In hockey good Referees are very good coaches. The game is simple to learn It is easy to be proficient. Something can usefully be done for the development of this game.

I have always been feeling that it is necessary to organise District hockey. The Chenglepnt Reserve Police and the sides in Madura, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore are all good ones. Besides, the Armed Police in every District run very good sides. I suggest that the M.H A start at once an annual Inter- District tournament. There is a vast untapped resource of talents in the Districts. The game is most suited for development in village and district level. We can chistle and polish our uncut resources available in plenty in these remote areas. We are World Champions. Hockey is our National game. Let us fly aloft the banner of Hockey.

FOR SALE

"HOMER PIGEONS"

EXCELLENT EXTRACTS

Apply: J. V. O'BRIEN,

Retd. Foreman, M. & S. M. Rly.

54, Market Street, PERAMBUR.

OUR SPECIALITIES

SPORTS SHIRTS — Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 3-2-0

NAPKINS — As. 6 upwards

The Choice of all and particularly of good Sportsmen and Medical Practitioners.

READY MADE EMPORIUM,

71, Konnur High Road, MADRAS-23.

KUMARAN SERVES

Delicious drinks during Cricket matches, Socials, Functions, and Tea parties.

KUMARAN OFFERS

Concessional rates for supplies to Offices, Recreation Clubs, Institutions and Trade.

KUMARAN GUARANTEES

Quality, Health & Freshness

KUMARAN HELPS

Keep Cool, Refreshing & Invigorating.

For All Your Aerated Water Needs

KUMARAN SODA FACTORY

108 Wall Tax Road,

MADRAS-3.

SERVE A SENSATION !

SCRUPULOUS In Selection

METICULOUS In Care

UNANIMOUS In Vote

And The Hum Of Approval

DURING MEALS

From

BREAD—BUTTER—BISCUITS

& CAKES OF

ROSANDO CORNER HOUSE

Master Bakers

55, Poonamallee High Road,

VEPERY, MADRAS-7

GROUP COACHING

By A. G. Ramsingh

No other cricketer in Madras has achieved as much success in the game of cricket as Mr. A G. Ram Singh bad. He has a very fine grip of the game. The fine technique which are missed on the field are again taking shape in our columns to benefit the many in a a game which he loved most and played best.

Are Cricketers born or made? This is the question often asked of me. My job is to make one a cricketer. I need not therefore answer this question. If you insist upon a reply, I can only side-step. I was fortunate enough to have seen such artists of the game, as Hobbs, Verity etc Those that know our own Gopalan will readily admit that the music in his movements is something natural. For nearly two decades, I have been a Coach, and for the last eight years I am in charge of coaching with the Madras Cricket Association. I have had the privilege of association with Wensley, Hallows and Paynter, accepted authorities in the line. My problems are different from those of others. It is easy to teach a few top-ranking players, explain to them the finer points of the game, and give them the practice. But to my lot has fallen the care of young ones and that too under difficult conditions. I have initiated into the game, many an youngster. I will, in this introductory writing, confine myself to Group Coaching. For, I am concerned immediately more with the numbers that should play well than with a few that play really very well. I hope, I will be useful not only to those that play but also to those who teach to play.

They say the game grows. But the science or the technique of the game cannot change. It will be just the same till the last ball, if ever one in cricket is bowled, as it was when the first of the balls was bowled.

I will classify my readers under three heads. It is a pleasure to teach young ones between 10 and 15. These are mostly school going ones. It is only boys that are interested in the game that can be taught. When once an youngster shows an aptitude for the game he should be encouraged to take up to the game. Boys of this type are easily drawn to the game when they are taken out to witness cricket matches. So I would put down witnessing good matches as the first lesson. It would be very nice to explain to these youngsters the progress of the game The boys should be encouraged to ask not only the 'How', but the 'Why' of it even. Though boys start eager to play the game, they may soon give up if conditions are not favourable. Even institutions find it hard to run a cricket team. It is always difficult to grow and maintain a turf wicket. The difficulty about the ground exists, in most cases. The equipment is costly. If the boys are put to the hard necessity of providing themselves with such costly equipment as are necessary for the game, the game is given up sooner than later. The equipment necessary for group coaching is costly. Youth-size bats, ranging from size 4 to 6, are the need. They should be between 1 lb. 8½ ozs. and 2 lbs. 3 ozs. in weight, width of the blade from 3. 7/8 to 4¼ inches, length of the handle from 10¼ to 10¾ inches and of the bat from 30½ to 33 inches. A full size bat is 35 inches long, handle 12 inches, blade 4¼ inches, and weight 2 lbs 4 ozs. This is about the specification before most of our manufacturers. From out of this range, the boy should be asked to choose the right type of bat. If he plays with one too heavy, his strokes will be hampered. Leather cricket balls are the ones in use now though composition balls were in vogue before. A hard rubber ball is always found useful in practice. No boy bowler should be allowed to bowl the full length till he is in a position to do so. With

regard to the ball, the circumference and weight can also be reduced to suit an youngster. A coach should have no difficulty in improvising length targets, catching aids and hanging balls to enable watching and playing the stroke.

Next in importance is the personal equipment of the players. Boots should be worn by all. Some boys prefer shoes for the reason they are light to wear. But the difficulty will be on a quick turn he may sprain his ankles. Leg guards are necessary. They should be light of wear and comfortable. With them the boy should run unhampered. Batting gloves are mostly considered a luxury. Without these they may realise, sooner than later, their uselessness to play cricket. Most boys feel shy, using abdominal guards. Nothing can be a greater mistake. When once the confidence is shaken by a hit on the vital parts, he is lost to cricket for ever.

While taking a class of this kind, I am always tempted to play without the ball. I ask the boys to stand before me while demonstrating, stroke after stroke. I ask them to follow me just as a drill master carries a class with him. The first real lesson I give is, the stance. It is necessary to impress on the youngster that the weight should be evenly distributed on both legs. Let him stand in the most comfortable position. There should be no rigidity. He should move forward and back, easily and quickly. A tendency is likely to develop by which he can show himself more to the bowler than is necessary. This is called, not rightly anyway, two-eyed stance. For you never see with one eye only in cricket. What is meant is the left shoulder should face the bowler and the left eye directly should meet him.

Then of course comes the grip. The handle is held between the hands, the right at the bottom and the left on top. Both the hands must be together, the back of the right facing the body, and the left the bowler. It may be necessary to drop the right hand down sometimes This will come later. The bat at the time of impact should be held firm. Most important of all is, the pick of the bat. You take the bat to the ball. The bat cannot start, from where it is. It must come from behind. So it must be taken back to get it down. This is the pick of the bat. That this is necessary can easily be understood and appreciated. But from where should it come down? It always comes down from the direction to which it was taken. If it is taken from across the body it comes into the body. But the ball comes straight on. The bat to meet the ball in such a case must take a little curved turn. This takes a little time. This little time is good enough to tilt the balance. The bowler takes the upper hand. It is again necessary to give the ball the maximum area of the bat. When you bring it down cross-wise, you give only a fraction of the bat to the ball, that is, 4¼ to 4¼, instead of the availability viz., 23 x 4¼. The boy must learn to pick up the bat properly.

So far as the next lesson is concerned the boy must know that either he goes to the ball with the bat or allows the ball to go to his bat. This is known as Forward play and Back play respectively. Let us know how the batsman goes to the ball? He does not merely take the bat to the ball. He takes his body also. He does so by stretching his left foot, forward. The leg is near the bat. The ball may be pitched on the wicket area or outside the off or leg stump. He must learn to stretch his left leg in the desired direction taking the bat with him every time to the ball. The bat can be in front of the left foot or immediately next to it. These exercises can be given to imaginarily pitched balls on different sides. When once the boy develops an ease to move his left leg forward, a ball can be thrown to his bat every time. Then he can be taught to take the bat and leg to the place of pitching. The boy must be taught to stretch his leg only to the required extent every-time. He cannot overdo it, nor can he under-do it.

The head and left shoulder should lead. That is, the bat and leg should be behind the head and shoulder. This puts weight

on the ball. Weight must be put on the ball to keep it down. This also adds power to it. One gets out offering catches in playing forward and by not bringing the weight on the ball. If the left foot is not sufficiently taken to the ball and the left knee bended, the difficulty is again not meeting the ball at the pitch but groping for a ball which may take any direction after the pitch is allowed.

The left arm is the lever propelling the ball So, play forward only with the left arm. If you do so, you are sure of the direction in which you intend the ball to go. The full face of the bat must be moved along the line of the ball. It is also necessary; the ball must be met in front of the left foot. These are principles of forward play. If the coach only takes pain to impart these lessons in the early stages of a boy's learning, he would have more than done his job.

What cannot be reached forward must necessarily be received. This can be done from the 'As You Are' position. It becomes much easier if you move back to the ball. You see more of the ball. You gain a split second more. You are sure, you are receiving the ball. You are not helplessly standing, allowing the ball to hit your bat.

You step back with your right foot. When you do so, it should be parallel to the crease. This ensures that you are square to face the ball. The left elbow is up, as it should be, the left arm gripping the top of the handle firm and the right arm can slip down. The blade faces the ball, full. You should face the ball and keep the head in front, throwing the weight and balance, a little forward. Sometimes, both feet are drawn back. Sometimes, only the right foot is thrown back. The important point is, in which side and to what extent you should. move your right foot back ? The right foot can only be moved between wicket and wicket and in the direction from which the ball is getting into the wicket area. You watch the ball all the while on to the bat presenting a perpendicular blade which enables the ball to drop down plumb and straight.

If you learn to do these two things known in cricket as forward and back play, you have laid the foundation for good batsmanship. These are not only fundamental lessons for youngsters but canons to be observed by all, at all times. From out of this, good game develops.

Bowling is sending the ball to the wicket. Throw a stone from where you are. Then, try again a throw by taking a run. You do better with a start. A run up to bowling is necessary. You bowl by turning completely the arm. This turn is the start you give yourself before letting go the ball out of your hand. Try sending out a ball standing square to the wicket. Try again standing sideways, the right arm coming from behind. You do the circle easily. When you bowl, you transfer the weight from your back foot to the front one. You start pegging yourself on the right foot. And as the arm moves up, the weight is transferred and the entire weight goes to the left foot when you complete the bowling. You will find this a balanced action from beginning to end.

Do not be scared if the ball does not go in your first attempts in the desired direction. If you do the action properly it can only go in one way and that is the right way to the wicket. You should next learn to pitch the ball. It is more difficult to play after the ball pitches, than it is to play a full toss. So you should pitch—Where ? It cannot be too near the batsman. In which case he can easily hit it out. It cannot be far away, because it may give him time to watch. That means, you have to bowl everytime one that is neither far nor near the batsman. This, in cricket parlance, is length bowling. A length by virtue of its position is difficult to be treated as wanted. You place a batsman in a dilemma as to whether he should go back or move forward. This, then, is the value of length bowling This, then, is what any bowler should learn to bowl.

The next lesson I would give an young cricketer is, Fielding. A fieldsman stops a run and aids in getting the other side out. This department is as important as both

the others. If you are a bad field your chances of consideration are slender whatever be your proficiency in other departments. Fielding is a very simple thing. You must know to receive a ball. You form a cup with either or both hands. Into this the ball must drop. It cannot slip out. You should not grab at the ball. You should not close your fingers too early. The ball settles down in the palm properly. But you must take your palm to the ball. That means you have to take your body close to the ball. You sight the ball. You follow it, till it settles down in your hand. There can be no mistake at all.

These are my first greetings to you, young cricketers. I shall now ask your teacher, whosoever it might be, to tell you many anecdotes and incidents in cricket That will keep you laughing and thinking.

VISIT

M. K. B S. MANI STORES
62-63, Moore Market, Madras.
DEALERS IN
Badges, Buttons, Caps & Hats Required For ARMY, POLICE (Madras & Andhra), RAILWAY, CENTRAL EXCISE, N C C. AND CITY FORCES, DECORATIONS

Having a Distinctive Wear is an age Long Custom. Schools, Colleges, Clubs, Associations and Institutions
Have Their Crest & Monograms
L. JANAKIRAM NAIDU is invariably the Name behind such Specialised Work.
L. JANAKIRAM NAIDU,
EMBROIDERY WORKER,
Mottai Thottam,
13, First Lane, Washermanpet.

You Want The Best !
Get it at SAVOY Leading Bakers
for
BREAD, PASTRIES & CAKES.
Stockist for the
FAMOUS
STANES COFFEE POWDER
"The Pick Of The South"
Available in Tins & Packets
154, Purasawakkam High Road VEPERY, MADRAS-7. and LUZ MYLAPORE

In the opinion of men whose opinions deserve respect LUNAR'S Service of Quality Printing Stands High
Not all discriminating men are always acquainted with this Specialised Service of ours or with the practical assistance so freely available
There are niceties to be observed in the matter of Printing for life's one hundred & odd occasions A word in due season may be acceptable even to the enlightened.
The value of this Service is greatest where there is strong need for economy.
YOU WILL FIND IT WORTH WHILE TO TEST IT
AT
Lunar Press
87, Sembudoss Street, MADRAS-1.

RIFLE TRAINING IN INDIA

By Capt. T. Murugaiyan, M.A.

Capt. Murugaiyan is the pioneer of this organisation in these parts His endeavours to establish this sport in our new set up can well be understood, appreciated and encouraged.

In pre-independent days, rifle training in India was restricted to members of armed forces and the police. The idea of others associating themselves with shooting or training in fire-arms was unthinkable. The Arms Act of 1860 enacted by foreign rulers after the First War of Independence with a view to disarming civilians and subjugating them, made it almost impossible for any Indian to get at a gun or a revolver. Even the privileged few who managed to get a licence for the firearms were subjected to such difficulties that one wondered whether the possessor would have protected the weapon more than himself. Even though the Arms Act is yet to be repealed, still we are able to see signs of relaxation of the stringent rules after 1947. With the awakening of Independent India and induction of a surging spirit of nationalism, the art of shooting has assumed tremendous importance and popularity in our country. In those days possession and use of firearms were rare phenomena and the prerogative and privilege of the ruling class of Indian States. With the integration of the States with India and with the realisation of a growing need for training as many as possible in the knowledge and handling of fire arms it has ceased to be a luxury but has instead come to stay as a necessity. The youth of our country today are leaders of tomorrow. They will take the reins of government. They must therefore be trained not only into men of initiative, enterprise, and leadership but turned into men of sterling character, so that the future of our government is ensured. They must, every one of them, be turned into a marksman or sharp shooter. They will have rifles in their hands know how to use them effectively, but will use them only in case of necessity. They are not to commit aggression on others, but certainly they must defend themselves and thus the country. It may be said that in this atomic era when with an atom bomb or a hydrogen bomb places thousands of miles away can be smashed, training in this tiny and insignificant weapon is of no avail. But this is not the truth and it is not far to seek. The human element is indispensible and both the attacking side and the defending side cannot eliminate the rifle man. The attacker must consolidate his attack in the end only by landing his rifle men on the spot and of course the defender must protect himself from utter defeat even after the demoralising devastation by the atom bomb only with his rifle. Even if there were perfect peace and contentment in the country and we were on the friendliest terms with everybody in the world at large, the training is essential for proper building up of the youth. That is why it is found in our first five year plan that 'The National Association for physical education and recreation should be strengthened. It should organise branches in all the States. Facilities in respect of equipment and playground must be made available for the use of every community centre and rural and youth organisation".

Already we are making, much headway in the right direction. In addition to our national militia and the police, a large number of organisations have been started. The territorial army gives training in all branches of the armed forces to every willing citizen. There are regular weekly parades at chosen centres culminating in long annual camps. The National Cadet Corps is there, giving military education to the student-population of country. The University Training Corps of olden days, which was restricted only to a limited few

institutions. has now broadened out its wings quite liberally with the result that now, as the rejuvenated N. C C., it may be found in the remotest corner of a village school—amongst boys and girls alike. The newly started Auxiliary Cadet Corps also gives similar training to students—though in a limited way.

But a special branch in this line is the part played by Rifle Clubs and Associations in India. The National Rifle Association of India, the Chief organ in our country was started in 1951. A few mohths later, the Government of India took up the question of establishing and encouraging rifle clubs in various States and consequently addressed them for rendering assistance to rifle clubs in every possible manner. With the help of the State Governments and the National Rifle Association of India, a number of rifle clubs have been formed in our country now. Within this short space of times they have to their credit valuable service to the nation. They can boast of contributing to the development of the essential qualities of leadership in our young men—fearlessness, discipline, esprit de-corps, resourcefulness and a sense of public service. In the matter of imparting knowledge in physical, cultural, sports, building up of healthy body, steady hand and eyes and good nerves—in other words in the coordination of the eye—mind and the hand, these clubs have played no small part. The agriculturist in particular has derived much from those training by learning to protect his cattle and crops from wild animals.

In our own State, "The Madras Rifle Club" was formed in Septemper 1952 with Mr. J. Devasahayam, the then Commissioner of Police, as President. Since then it has turned out some good work. It has already conducted one State shooting championship competition and is launching on the next The Club has its range at present at the Office of the Commissioner of Police, but very soon hopes to have its range and Club premises together at Pudupet maidan. Its activities and jurisdiction have also been expanding. Concessional membership has just now been given to the Cadets of the N. C C. Other educational institutions are being persuaded to form their own rifle clubs affiliated to 'The Madras Riffe Club'. There are also a few more rifle clubs in our State doing similar work. We have the Coimbatore Rifle Club, The MSP Rifle Culb at Malappuram, The Nilgiris Rifle Club and Chittoor Rifle Club. There is now a move to coordinate all these clubs into a State Rifle Association to which they will all be affiliated and under whose control they will work This step forward will certainly usher in many advantages for these organisations—reduce their work and problems and increase their efficiency and success.

Just like other organisations, these too have problems. One of the chief problems is that of finance. Maximum efficiency cannot be acquired without adequate club facilities, range, guns etc. Clubs cannot take part in the All India Shooting Championship Competitions for want of finance. Why even the NRAI has no money to send its team to Venezuela to take part in the 36th World Shooting Championship Competition ! This is a deplorable condition indeed ! This must be stopped if these organisations are to achieve their goal. It is possible only if Central and State Governments come forward with liberal grants. It is certain that such contributions will attract public philanthrophy and will help to build up and strengthen Associations for the cause of the country. It is a happy sign to find that the Lok Sabha has taken a bold step in this direction. In March 1954 it passed the resolution "This House is of opinion that with a view to inculcate discipline, marksmanship, initiative and leadership in the youths of India Government should immediately provide all facilities for rifle training institutions in India" There was widespread enthusiasm in the House for the resolution. The Government also accepted it and when the Home Minister declared that he would do everything to further this policy in every way and at all times, the jubilation reached great heights.

Continued on next page

Corporation Stadium Grounds

By J V. Satchithananda Rao, B.A., B.L.

Mr. J. V Satchithananda Rao is a sportsman of outstanding record. It is no wonder the Corporation Stadium grounds, which is his second love, has created a history in a very brief period and is ranking now among the best of stadia and grounds in India.

The question of having a sports stadium for the City of Madras was under consideration of the Corporation for the past two decades or so but it did not materialise owing to various reasons till 1946. The Corporation Council at its meeting held on 2—1 –1946 unanimously approved the central site of the Peoples' Park as the most suitable one for an all-purpose stadium for the City and also sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 10·5 lakhs for the works.

The site was at that time low lying and full of demolished slit trenches and enormous quantity of earth from the surrounding places had to be excavated and carted to the site to raise its level by 2 or 3 feet. The entire filling and levelling work inside and the earth work for the formation of a sloped earthern embankment alround the arena was done with the help of the Bull Dozers, Carriers and Graders and such other earth moving equipment kindly spared by the Military department. The Military Unit No..717 Indian Mechanical Equipment Platoon (RIE) engaged on this work did admirable work in record time and all free of cost which alone, otherwise would have cost the Corporation more than Rs. 2 lakhs. The Corporation is greatly indebted to the Military for the services rendered. The construction of the arena was taken up early in April 1946 and was completed in September 1946. Mr. J.P.L. Shenoy, I.C.S, the then Commissioner of the Corporation, a keen sportsman himself, took special interest in the construction and to bring fruition the present sports arena at an incredibly short time which is really a record for an enormous work of this magnitude. It must be said that Mr. Shenoy

---

(*Continued from previous page*)

The other problem is a more vital one. This cuts into the very root of our efforts. That is the Arms Act One can understand these measures during the foreign rule. But in independent India, it has no meaning at all Now it benefits only dacoits and other anti-social elements. With the government refusing to give law abiding citizens arms for defending themselves and maintaining law and order, they are at the mercy of law breakers. It is high time the government have amended this Act. The policy of granting licence for fire arms and of importing them from other countries should be liberalized. One should be able to walk into a police station or better a post office and walk out with a licence after paying a nominal fee. just like securing a radio licence. This is what happens in advanced countries. We are once again happy to find that things are moving fast and favourably in this respect also. Sri Patnaik has brought a Bill before the House of the People seeking to amend the Arms Act. This Bill is now under circulation for public opinion. Already there is widespread support for it and the government themselves are very much in favour of amending it or even scrapping it completely.

These steps forward by governmental and non-governmental bodies have enabled Rifle Club movement in our country to cross a very crucial stage in its evolution as a national and popular organisation. They are enough to thrill the hearts of all enthusiasts of the movement and provide a source of inspiration to those who are engaged in the spadework now. Long live Rifle Clubs! Longer live their service to the Nation !!

made an all out effort in the shaping of the arena and bringing it into being despite innumerable obstacles in the way for which we should all be grateful to him. Provided with earthern galleries, supported by masonry retaining wall at the back and toe walls in the front, the arena is designed to accommodate between 35,000 to 40,000 spectators. The central arena in the stadium is laid out with six cricket pitches, football and hockey fields on either side.

The stadium has been designed in the beginning itself with full and complete plan to enable stage-by-stage development. The 12 entrances and exits conveniently placed all round the stadium and which can empty all the packed galleries within five minutes had to be provided with permanent facilities like booking offices, reception halls, lavatory and wash rooms,que arrangements, collapsable gates and turnstill etc. for the convenience of the public and easy control. All these have been provided and His Excellency the Governor of Madras declared open the Grand Stand and Pavilion on 25th October 1952.

With regard to the stadium's location, it is ideally situated at a central place with all convenience for transport, car parking disbursement of crowds with minimum discomfort, traffic arrangements, nearness to the railway station etc.

At present all major games like cricket, football, hockey and all forms of athletics are played in the Stadium.

The first major and important sports event was the All India Olympic games conducted in the Stadium in January 1952, which proved a tremendous success. This was a well attended sports event and on the concluding day of this most important athletic meet in India, about 50 000 spectators saw the sports event and the spectacular colourful march past.

The dreams of cricket lovers and enthusiasts became a reality when the Test match between India and Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket Team was conducted for the first time at the Stadium, in the month of January 1954. This is mainly due to the splendid cooperation between Corporation of Madras and the Madras Cricket Association. The Cricket Test match which was conducted during the Pongal holidays attracted large crowds and the vast stadium was packed to capacity on all days. Both the public and the press alike praised the good arrangements made on the occasion and it was the unanimous opinion of all the peoples concerned that hereafter this Stadium should be the permanent venue for all Test Cricket matches. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was collected as the Corporation's share of gate money. Two big score boards were erected, one of which is stated to be the biggest in India, giving complete details of play. Two movable sight screens were also made by the Corporation for the Test match. During the Test match, a novel type of refreshment trolley was put into use for the first time in Indian Cricket history. All these preparations and equipment were very favourably commented upon not only by the press of Madras, but also by that of Calcutta and Bombay. Now we have all the necessary equipment we need. We need not spend much money in future in preliminaries on Test match and consequently the return should be greater. Apart from the Test match in 1954 a three day match between MCA and S J O.C Team and two Ranji Trophy matches viz.. Madras Vs Mysore; and Madras Vs. Travancore-Cochin State were played in the Stadium, when Madras State won both the matches. Among the thousands of cricket fans who witnessed the cricket festivals during the Pongal holidays were such distinguished persons as the Governor of Madras, Ministers of the State, Judges etc.

Another big event came off in the course of the year 1954 when the National Football Championships were conducted in the Stadium. This was the first time that Madras was given the opportunity to conduct this most important and biggest football tournament in India. and the Madras Football Association decided to conduct the same in the Stadium on account of the excellence of its grounds and other ameni-

ties there, and the way in which the ground is being maintained About 17 leading teams from all over India participated in the tournament which went for 20 days. From this event nearly Rs. 10,000 was collected as the share of Corporation gate money.

Apart from these big events the Stadium is being used daily for some tournament or other, for some sports or other by schools, colleges, firms etc Thus it may be seen that the Stadium is rapidly becoming the nerve centre of all sporting activities in the City of Madras.

It is likely that the National Hockey Championship will be conducted in the Stadium during 1955.

* * Mr. J. V. Satchithananda Rao is the Special Officer-in-charge of the Stadium grounds from November 1951 Getting ready the ground and pitches for criket matches are the most arduous of duties. Even with age and attention many grounds are known to have crumbled down by wear. When a new pitch is laid or decided upon, doubts and suspicions are warranted and justified. Such was the position when the Madras Cricket Association took the bold decision to have the Test and other matches played on this ground during last season. This was a breakaway from the ground that had stood the test of times and had built up a tradition and reputation. The rains preceding the matches added to fears. The pitch played true and wore well. This had become possible because J. V. S. Rao had watered it with his sweat and rolled it with attentions. The arrangement made for the Test was adequate and picturesque. The all round covering of the stands, the aristocratic view from the top of the pavilion, the gaint score board telegraphing every run in detail and the amenities provided, established the future home of big cricket in Madras, in this newly laid Stadium grounds. This is an achievement on which the Corporation of Madras, and its Officials can well be proud of. (Ed.)

SOCIALS are incomplete without Light Refreshments.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS mean & include Cakes & Biscuits.

And RADHA stands for taste, health & Latest in the Line

Added Advantage—Concessional Offer for Occasion.

For All your requirements of

BISCUITS — ASSORTMENTS — ORNAMENTAL CAKES — WEDDING CAKES — BREAD — BUNS Etc, Etc.,

RADHA BISCUIT FACTORY

Bakers—Confectioners—Caterers.

Regd : No. 122117.

161, Mint Street, MADRAS-1.

When You Have Your PROBLEMS

in

ELECTRICAL GOODS, Works etc.,

You think of a HOUSE with NAME, EXPERIENCE & CAPACITY

For that gives you the SATISFACTION

BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,

Electrical Engineers & Registered Contractors to M. E. S. & P. W. D.,

133/139, Devaraja Mudali St., MADRAS-1.

WHY NOT CALL BODY BEFORE WICKET?

Law 39: The Striker is out "Leg Before Wicket"—If with any part of his person except his hand, which is in a straight line between wicket and wicket, even though the point of impact be above the level of the bails, he intercept a ball which has not first touched his bat or hand and which in the opinion of the Umpire, shall have, or would have, pitched on a straight line from the bowler's wicket to the striker's wicket, or shall have pitched on the off side of the striker's wicket, provided always that the ball would have hit the wicket.

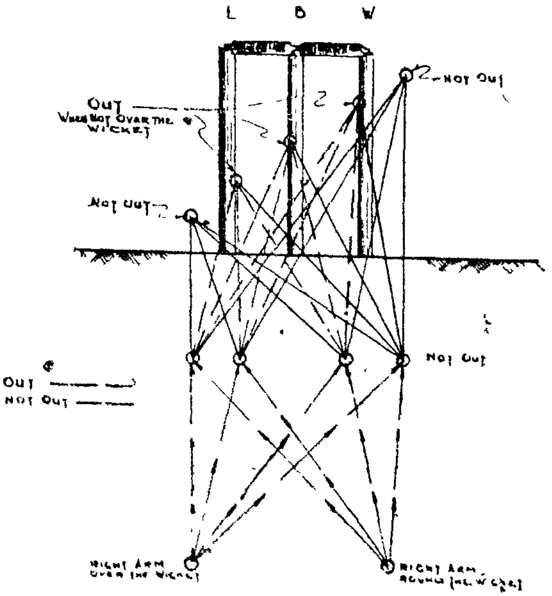
Official Notes: A batsman is only 'Out' under this Law if all the four following questions are answered in the affirmative:

(i) Would the ball have hit the wicket?

(ii) Did the ball pitch on a straight line between wicket and wicket (and this case includes a ball intercepted full pitch by the striker), or did it pitch on the off-side of the striker's wicket?

(iii) Was it part of the striker's person other than the hand which first intercepted the ball?

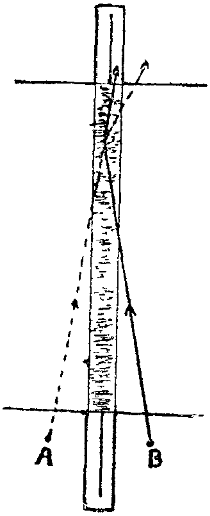
(iv) Was that part of the striker's person in a straight line between wicket and



wicket at the moment of impact, irrespective of the height of the point of impact?

Additional comments on Law 39:

It is fundamental that the striker cannot be out L. B. W. from any ball pitched



outside the line of the leg stump, or from one that would pass to either side or over the top of the wicket.

In connection with Law 39 the following are common misconceptions:

(a) That the Umpires must give the striker the benefit of any doubt.

(b) That bowlers who bowl round the wicket cannot ever succeed in appeals for L. B. W.

(c) That a striker who touches the ball with his bat before it strikes his person can be out L. B. W.

When a striker in playing forward is hit *full pitch*, the Umpire should be careful in deciding whether the ball would have hit the wicket or not: the chance of this may be small in the case of a ball which is swinging.

Criticism:

This is a knotty rule to administer. It calls for quick decision. It gives more points for consideration. It presents more difficulties. The bowler by his follow through may obstruct the view. The edge

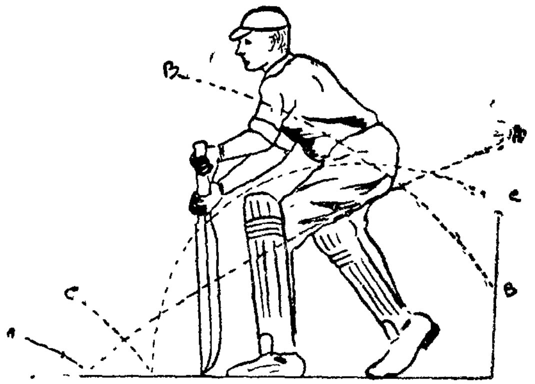
between bat and person may be very thin. The touch of the bat by ball may neither be seen nor heard. And again the acuteness of the angle in the raising ball may enhance the difficulties of the Umpire. The old way of saying is with a straight ball, a L. B. W. is had. It is still true. A breaking ball between wicket and wicket is as good as a straight ball for this purpose.

This raises a very interesting point. Can a right-arm round - the - wicket bowler or a left - arm over-the-wicket, get a batsman out with a straight ball? No, his straight one will go off the wicket. He must necessarily break into pitch on the wicket and hit the wicket.

Are all balls outside the wicket disqualified from taking L. B. W. No, you get a batsman out with an off-break. Why is this preference shown to this? They say it is because, it has become necessary to give the bowler more advantage in fight against the batsman. It is said again that this brightens up off-side play by forcing him to play and not allow ball after ball to go, bat taken off and feet moved across.

This leads to wondering whether leg side play is not worth brightening up. We have now the negative type of bowling outside leg which leaves batsman standing. The leg Theory again gives us sometimes the sorry spectacle of ball after ball either passing the wicket or hitting the person, to deny the close-in leg fieldsman—the looked for catches. Perhaps the pundits have started thinking of bringing in all breaking balls within the purview of this rule.

In this rule sometimes leg rightly means and includes all parts of anatomy from the head to foot other than hands. And hands are the palm and parts below the wrists. Why not then call this rule Body Before Wicket?



The advice is, do not show your bat or thigh and try to explain that the ball hit you at the wrong place and you should not have been given out. Umpires may make mistakes. It is more likely in this rule. Believe that they do not do deliberately. Take the decision with a cheer. Read the Law over and over again. Study the diagram. You will make things easy for the game to grow.

STRAW COVERS

For Bottles—

The Manufacturer

S. S. M. KONAR

8, Perumal Koil Street,
Villiwakkam :: MADRAS.

FRESH CREAM & TABLE BUTTER
are the vital needs in
Nuitrition & Complete Foods

FRESH in SUPPLY
RICH in QUALITY
DELICIOUS in TASTE
ATTRACTIVE in PRICE

ENERGY bundled up in 1 Oz. 0-2-6 packets of Table Butter of

NEW GOLDEN DAIRY

36, Perumal Chetty Street,
Purasawakkam, MADRAS-7.

Pity The Poor Sportsman

When a discussion arose on the inclusion of this feature, my friends asked me, what I had up in my sleeves.

I talked a little about myself by way of introduction. I rèminded them of the reasonably good educational qualifications of mine. They had known my capacity to do well. I reminded them of my services to the cause of sport, on and off the field.

But I have been generally known as a 'waster'. If that is their opinion I cannot help it. I suffer in silence these unkind thoughts.

I wonder whether my exhuberance in the games is the cause of this. I have devoted an extra hour. That extra hour has tilted the balance. It is that which takes the sportsman to the bottom from which he never gets up.

Should one go headlong in games? But youthful enthusiasm knows no check. Many parents have tried to prevent or divert or moderate participation in sports. They have given up the task as useless. What is more, in their endeavour, they themselves get afflicted with the contagion. And a stage comes when the parents themselves encourage the children and show them special indulgence. From every quarter he receives encouragement and he revels in it, and that marks his ruin.

The word 'sports' builds up a hope in many. It is the hope against hope in all cases. It is believed, a sportsman will have a preferance. But he gets this not in the selection. It is presumed that a sportsman cannot be good at anything, other than sports. They say, that a sportsman, when he develops this faculty, it can only be at the cost of other normal faculties.

There are no jobs in the world which have not held alluring prospects before him, and there is nothing which he does not try or apply for. He thinks there is a preferance for him at all places and at all times. But a careful census taken shows that it is always the other way about.

There are however a few institutions and commercial houses where an interest is shown in sporting. This take the form of participation in some competitions. There is a regular seize on these houses by the 'have beens' champions, 'would-be's' and 'pseudos'. It is hard to understand, why these employing houses participate in competitive games. It takes the form of an extra parade to office working. But the employer gets his benefit from out of these games. When a player does well, the credit is automatically credited to the side. That is the law of the games. Win or defeat the names appear in print, week after week, in the daily press. It is not again surprising that a case is being invariably built up for league games for the reason that a team cannot die atleast during an year, however bad it might perform, match after match. The employer gets all the publicity and is not obliged to pay for it.

A sportsman justifies his place in an office in many ways. Many are under the impression that a sportsman is taken in an office only for the games. Many again think that he is kept in his place for his work on the field. Nothing can be far from the truth. The hard work always goes to him, for his collegues believe, that a sportsman's patience could be taxed to the utmost and his endurance can stand any test. Playing is an additional work assigned to him. Does he get paid extra for this? No. The fundamental rules and directive principles are quoted against him when it comes to a question of discrimination in his favour.

But a sportsman from the first had been taught a philosophy. All in the game, he is asked to repeat parrot like and follow bull-like. He has to be content with what comes to him. There are a class of sportsman who are condemned as misfits in all things. The poor sportsman is such a simple fellow that he readily believes that

(Continued on next page)

CRICKET ILLUSTRATED

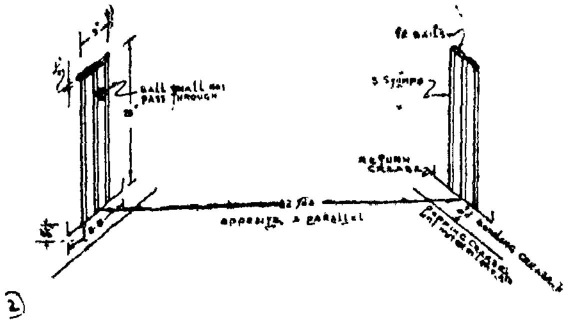
A game of Cricket is played between two sides of eleven players each. The match is played on a ground roughly oval in shape, one side being about 180 yards and another 160 yards. In the centre of the ground is the playing pitch-66′ x 10. On this, are pitched two wickets opposite and parallel to each other at a distance of 22 yards. Each wicket consists of 3 stumps with two bails on top. The width of the wicket is 9″ and height above ground 28″ with another ½″ for bails.

Between two sides of 11 players each roughly on an oval ground.

One side known as the fielding side is opposed by another known as batting side. The batting side starts with two men and continues to play in pairs and as one of the two gets out another joins to form a pair and this goes on till the last pair is broken.

The fielding side plays with full compliment; one of its members known as wicket-

WICKETS & CREASES



keeper stands behind the wicket at which the batsman is at play and from the wicket opposite to this, another of the fielding side known as the bowler bowls.

The ball is bowled, not jerked or thrown, from behind the wicket line and from either side of the wicket but near to. The ball is made of leather and of compressed cork and worsted wool, 5½ to 5¾ ounces in weight and 8. 13/16 to 9″ in circumference. The

---

(*Continued from previous page*)

a column in every application form asking for sporting attainments is specially created for his class. He cannot understand that this is just a form and nothing more. He believes again that he can fail in a subject and yet be eligible for further course. If you try to pull him out of these convictions. he grows more vehement and cites the NCC boys, who seem to enjoy this immunity.

A sportsman is a disappointment to himself and to his parents, though never to his friends. He is so good that out of him, good alone comes. He does not mind his place being usurped by others as he believes that he should serve others. He patiently puts up with injustice, as he is told to submit with the inevitable. He is not elated by success, for real success never comes his way. He is not depressed by failures for he does not know what they are, coming as they do in a stretch. He believes that he must always please those around him, even it be at his own cost for that is the objective of every playing The crowd demands this as a matter of right from him, least caring whether he is capable or not. He must allow himself to be laughed at, for he is the grand entertainer. He can be pricked on what he does, on what he does not do, and also on what he may do

Such a poor personality as this deserves a column atleast, month after month, if it is not to protect him, atleast to get for him such sympathy and consideration, as can be had from the cynics and sophists in the world.

Each side has two innings taken alternately and the order is decided by tossing (3)

bowlers bowl successively from each wicket alternatively in overs of six fair balls with the object of getting a batsman out But no two consecutive overs can be bowled from the same end or by the same bowler in an innings.

(4) *'Batting' goes on in pairs till the last pair is broken*

The fieldsmen spread themselves on the ground with a view to aid and help the bowler in getting the batsman out and to prevent the runs hit by the batsman. They can place themselves in any convenient manner on the ground for this purpose.

The bat hits the ball and defends the wicket (5)

A batsman is provided with a bat made of willow not more than 4¼″ wide, 38″ long and about 2 lbs, 3 oz in weight. With this, not only the batsman defends the wicket but hits the ball bowled, to score runs.

A run is scored so often as the batsman, after a hit or at any time while the ball is in play, shall have crossed the other batsman and made good the ground at the other end or for certain allowances provided for in the laws. The ball is in play from the time the bowler starts his run to bowl till it is finally settled in the bowler's or wicket-keeper's hand or when the ball passes the boundary or when a wicket falls or when it lodges into clothings.

The ball is bowled in overs of 6 balls from each end alternately and Successively to get a batsman out

(6)

A batsman can be got out in some of the following ways. viz., if while batting, with a fair delivery the bowler hits the wicket or off a hit, the ball before touching the ground is caught or the batsman stops with his person a ball that should have otherwise hit the wicket under certain conditions or in attempting a run before completion of which the wicket is put down or while playing at a ball, he be out of his ground and the wicket keeper puts down the ball received by him or in some other ways as well, provided for in the rules.

When the ball is in play a run is scored by the batsman crossing each other and making good the ground and for allowances

After the batting efforts of one side are over another takes its turn. A match provides for two efforts by each side. A side

Fieldsmen help in taking wickets and preventing run scoring

by choice can content itself with one effort, against two of the opponents. The right to bat first is determined by tossing.

A match is played to a finish or given up by one side or the other or played to full duration of time agreed upon. The side scoring the largest aggregate of runs in the match wins the game, and a match not played out to an end is considered a drawn game.

Side scoring the largest number of runs wins the match

Two umpires take stand one at the bowler's wicket and the other at the opposite wicket in a line with the same and behind the batsman and control the game in accordance with the laws of cricket and regulations thereon The events in the match are recorded in the score sheet.

Where games are unimportant or where boys or ladies play, some of the rules of the game are relaxed to suit the conveniences of playing.

Will Be Available Shortly

FIRST AID IS BEST AID
SPORTSMEN NEED PROTECTION
SPECIAL FIRST AID BOX
For Sporting & Educational Institutions

CARL & CO.,
Wholesale Chemists & Druggists
44, Purasawakkam High Road,
MADRAS-7.
TEL. 3228.

YOU AND YOUR CLOATHES!

MEN ARE KNOWN BY CLOATHES THEY WEAR

SHERWANI & SHURWALS ARE THE WEARS OF THE DAY

An Expert Can Satisfy
He Makes Only Good Wear

THE WEST END TAILORING HOUSE
3, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10.
V. KRISHNAN, Proprietor.

Proceedings, Meetings and Functions

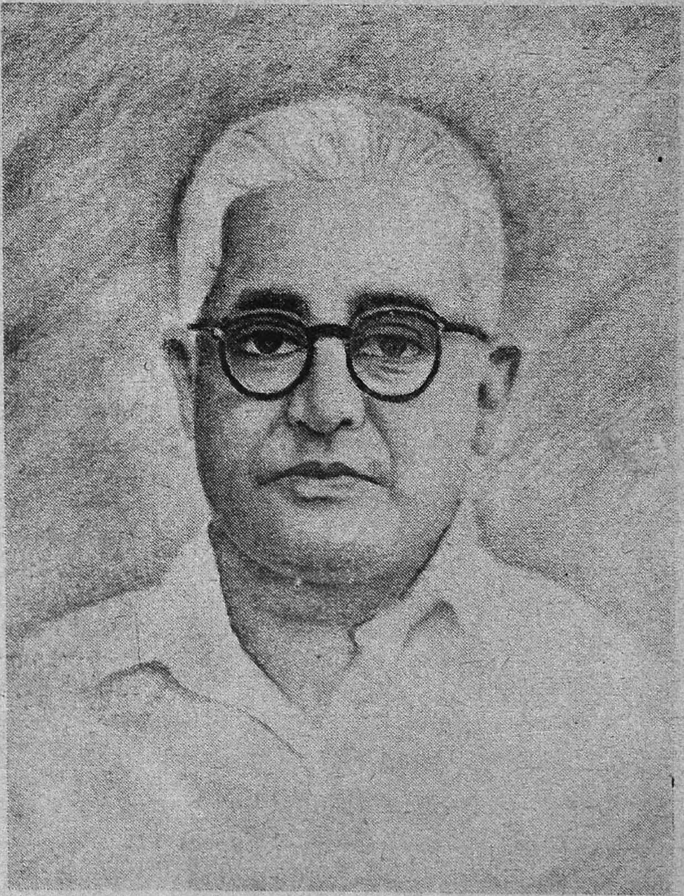
There are a few functions that might well be referred to.

The proceedings of the Bihar Cricket Association are interesting reading. It looks like carrying cricket too far. Each is entitled to the interpretation he thinks best for this. "This Bihar Cricket Association after full consideration of the situation that has developed has come to the conclusion that canvassing of this nature for the Presidentship of a Body which controls the destinies of Cricket in India, is very undesirable and is against the spirit of the game." They have decided not to participate in this year's election and to stay away from the Meeting of the Board.

* * *

Then there was the Annual General Meeting of the Board held at Bangalore. We were warned of a great fight, a split in ranks, a calamity. What a pleasant disappointment we had! The Meeting went off in a drawing room atmosphere of cordiality. The trouble was from outside and not within. The new President of the Board is Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram, with his short cricketing name as 'Vizzy'. We have a cricketer leading us this time. That cricket in India needs a lot of attention, he is aware of. That he is determined to do the best, we can very well look forward to.

Of particular interest to Madras Cricket is the election of T. Srinivasa Raghavan to the office of Jt. Hony Secretaryship, an office, created this year. He has to his credit a good administrative record in State cricket. Such a good one must necessarily find wider field of service. C Ramaswami continues to be on the Selection and C. R. Pattabhiraman on the Vice Presidency. V.N.C. Rao is another, who in his unostentacious way is doing his best for the Central cricket on Umpiring.



By M. N. MANI.

* * *

A very pleasant function was got up to felicitate T. Srinivasaraghavan on his election. The host was M.A. Chidambaram, the live—wire of Madras Sports. The gathering included the best of cricketers in the City. The Madras Cricket Association

(*Continued on next page*)

THE POPULAR BALL BADMINTON

In any popularity contest for games, Ball Badminton will easily top the polls in our State. It is the one game that is played in every nook and corner of this state. About 30 years ago when foreign visits and international games were unknown, the Badminton championships were the ones to draw big crowds. Thurab and Abbas were magic names. Dakshinamurthi and Sivaswami lent a distinct character to this game. The annual tournament conducted by the Trades Staff Club used to be very popular both from the players and public point of view. Since then many games have grown and assumed big proportions in our sporting list. But this has not resulted in the ousting out of this game. The game is still popular everywhere. In fact it is the only game played in the villages. Even in remote villages and dry fields there continues the fight between the cat gut and the sheep wool.

What is the secret of the popularity of this game? Is it the pleasing colour of the ball? Is it the harmlessness of it? Is it the cheapness of equipment? Is it the easy availability of playing space? Is it because of the ease with which the game is learned? Or is it the thrill of hitting practically a harmless ball with a big racket? May be, may not be. It is anyway the game for all. Even ladies find it suitable.

This game of Ball Badminton is peculiarly South Indian. It goes by the name of Shuttle cock in the north. The ball is replaced by a cork with feathers. The name of the game itself is suggestive. Bombay is very enthusiastic in the playing of this game. The standard is pretty high in India, we being in the challenging stage for top honours, Malaya claiming the first place. This game has well spread in South—East Asia.

The group of officials that are in charge of the Controlling Body in Madras Badminton are all old hands and masters in organisational matters. They have made only a modest start by introducing a League Championship. Ofcourse this will be followed by State tournaments.

What is likely to interest this group of enthusiasts is the spread of this game outside the State as well. We have taken many games as our own from outside. It is but necessary we should give others a few of our games. This we can do no better than by sending out our Badminton teams to participate in exhibition matches particularly in places where shuttle cock is not new. This is bound to add not only another game but a good one to interest many that may look forward to a pastime for family entertainment as well.

(*Continued from previous page*)

followed this function up with the celebration of its Annual day. Mr. C. Subramanyam the Education Minister presiding, distributed the prizes. Such gatherings as these are wonderful from many points of view.

A moving reference was made to the passing away of C. R. Ganapathi Pillai by C. R. Pattabhi Raman, the President. No eloquent words were spoken nor were any needed. Many assembled there had played with and against him. Many more had seen him actually in play.

In that brief space of two minutes, when all stood to pay the homage. each worked up a vision. so, many told me. Ganapathi the familiar massive figure in the Committee rooms served as a pleasant reminder of the Golden Era of Madras bowling. Without winning actually a blazer, he was on All India cricketer. He was the most unassuming and modest of cricketers. The fluttering shirt sleeves, the laborious run up to the wicket, the viscious kill and the stretch of the leg in batting, are great memories. Nobody minded his being a poor field. Such was the indulgence to this great cricketer. He was the most respected cricketer.

Contribute To Ram Singh's Testimonial Fund Please

In the cricketing countries of the world, it is customary to honour great cricketers by arranging testimonials and benefit matches. In England professional cricketers who have put in 10 and more years of service to a County are awarded Benefit matches. A particular match in a season is earmarked, the nett proceeds of that match are supplemented by collections and donations, and handed to the cricketer. It is true the element of chance plays a vital role even here for, on the full course of the game and the interest thereon, the collections depend.. This ofcourse is a cricketer's lot. But the point is such matches are organised by the County which takes full responsibility to make this a success and does all the organisational matters. It is best suited to do this. In Australia, testimonial matches are arranged on very special occasions only and for this purpose, a grand match between two of the best sides in Australia is arranged. Huge crowds swell to the ground to pay homage to the cricketer named.

These are instances to show that it is necessary that the controlling bodies should take up such matters. Naming an year, making a token grant and arranging a match cannot by themselves yield a return. A couple of years ago in a testimonial match for Gopalan, there were hardly more spectators than used to assemble in a league match. Gopalan is fortunate in the matter of friends and a good many joined together with a determined effort to gather the best for him.

That Ram Singh needs a testimonial, there can be no manner of doubt. That Ram Singh deserves such recognition is accepted. Gopalan and Ram Singh between them, for over two decades, i. e., between 1928—50, carried the burden of Madras Cricket. Both had devoted so much time and energy to cricket that it was detrimental to many things in life for them.

A cricketer of this rank and status is entitled to a feeling of security in future, After all the toil and moil on the cricket greens, Ram Singh has not shoved aside the nailed boots. He makes cricketers for Madras today.

What is the kind of benefit Ram Singh is going to have? Fortunately the press in the south recognise the need for such assistance and in fact are generous in their cooperation, assistance and lead. But it is for the Madras Cricket Association to do the needful. A good deal of planning is necessary. A special Committee of influential personages has to be formed to reach patrons, near, far and wide. It requires a good deal of thought. The Madras Cricket Association is quite capable of finding ways and means of adequately honouring Ram Singh.

Meanwhile we appeal to every lover of cricket to contribute his mite to the benefit of one, who has played a good deal of good cricket, who continues to sweat, to keep up the standard of the game in the south and one who has given some fine natural successors to enrich the game.

Dial 4138

FOR

Dependable Builders' Hardware

OR

CALL AT

P. V. Rathakrishna Chetty & Bros.

45, Venkatachella Mudaly St.,

MADRAS-3.

Looking Ahead In Indian Cricket

(*Continued from page 8*)

kind in that the whole game is scheduled to be finished in one afternoon. But when we are not in a position to give them an occupation they need, there is no point in standing in the way of their earning. Of course this should not affect our cricket. Personally I feel it is not difficult to safeguard our interest. This ofcourse sows the seed for professionalism which must ultimately come in any country where plenty of good cricket is envisaged and planned.

A special committee was appointed to examine professionalism in Indian cricket. After a good deal of thought and attention applications have been invited from willing persons to turn professionals. It is proposed to maintain a panel of professionals.

The work of the Committee is not yet complete.

The Board has also formed a coaching committee to which perhaps ultimately will fall the most constructive work. The Board is inducing the member associations to bestow a thought on this important aspect of activity. It is laid down that theoritical knowledge of the game, providing physical training and arranging of lessons with the help of cine-films besides, intensive Coaching by Indian coaches are necessary. A comprehensive scheme is being drawn up which will benefit all the States and cricketers.

The Board is rightly insisting upon a report on umpires from captains. This should help us to assess our capacities. This all important factor for the growth of the game is well attended to and the committee has a very fine record.

The Board looks forward to the visits of foreign teams with a view to augment its funds from time to time and also provide opportunities to States to fill their coffers. Usually this is the only revenue to be counted and negligible are other incomings. Another loss from a visiting side is sure to cripple the activities of the Board. As we can ill afford this risk, we have resolved to move carefully in the matter of extending an invitation to foreign teams. We are planning to have Official visits from Pakistan, West Indies, Australia and England.

Our year's President is Maharajkumar Vijayanand of Vijayanagaram. He is a cricketer of fighting type, determined to play the game in the best of traditions and spirits. To my lot has fallen the burden and honour of Jt. Hony. Secretaryship, a post that has come into existence from this year onwards. I am in good company. My colleague Sri A. N. Ghosh is a silent and efficient worker. With his experience, cooperation and guidance which he will ungrudgingly give me and the guidance of my President and other colleagues in the Working Committee, I hope to do my bit for cricket in India

At the moment of writing a Coaching camp is functioning to which our flower of cricketers are invited. The much needed intensive training is afforded to our top-rankers. Thanks to the great assistance from the funds of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme, it has become possible to devote an extra thought to Coaching. It is my fortune to be in charge of Coaching and School Cricket.

From out of this camp will emerge the chosen representatives of India to go to Pakistan during next month. Our good neighbour is returning compliments by inviting our side. The Pakistanis are now known by the name of Oval Victors. We cannot rest on our past laurels feeling complacent over our victories during the last series. Our men will go with the determination to win the game and win the affection of their brothers on the other side. I am sure they will be real ambassadors of peace, goodwill and friendliness and their efforts on and off the field will be crowned with success.

Last but not the least, it is a happy sign that our National Government has taken keen interest in Sports. The National Sports Council has started functioning and

Where Knocks Are Taken Smilingly

By N. Kannayiran, B.A.

Rugby Foot Ball is one game in India that has not as yet developed to the extent one would wish Mr. N. Kannayiran, the Jt. Hony. Secretary of the Madras Cricket Association, and a cricketer of great ability is one of the few Indians playing this game of Rugger.

Rugby Football came into play during the period of 19th century under curious circumstances. It is said that a school boy of Rugby while playing soccer took the ball in his hands and ran towards the goal. From then on, soccer took a different turn, while the ball to keep in consonance with the twist in the game underwent a change in the shape—oval. The ball in this shape could be handled much more conveniently than it would be when it is round.

The game has been adopted by many countries since then. Though it is British in origin, it has come to stay in all countries where it was introduced and in some cases it has so developed that it has become the National game of those countries. For instance, the game has so developed in the Fiji islands, they took a team to Australia where they had the honour and distinction of wearing the victor's crown. Another team consisting purely of Siamese players toured England about 5 years ago. Burma Singapore, British Columbia of Canada, California of USA, Italy, France and New Zealand have all taken to this game. India's near neighbour, Ceylon, being a microcosm of England has also taken this into its bosom. It has so developed now that this seems to be their National game.

India's entry into this field of game was in the year 1872, when clubs were formed in Calcutta and Bombay. There was a temporary set back but the game came to its own in 1884.

At this time, the Trade's Club (Dalhousie) and the Armenian College entered the field. The first visit was paid by Bombay. From that year onwards, the game is gathering a momentum, in India, though confining itself to the European clubs only.

Various reasons can be attributed as to why the game has not caught the fancy of the Indians. It is true the Indians had no opportunity of knowing the playing of this game nor was instruction provided as to the imparting of the finer points of the game. The Indian Clubs were not affiliated to the European clubs and thus was lost the chance of knowing or playing the game. In this new set up the attitude of the European clubs having changed it has become possible for a few Indians to get interested. The Madras Gymkana during last year went out of the way to coach the young engineers of the Engineering College at Guindy. Though enthusiasm was in plenty conditions were against, as there was not even a shed of a tear or two, of rains, to keep the ground in a playable condition. The ground was hard without any grass on it. So the enterprise dwindled. To bring the game to a point of interest it is necessary the Military and the Police personnel must take a hand. They are the only ones that can make this a success.

(Cantinued from previous page)

ere long I am sure all the state Governments will follow suit. We are bound to be recognised as public utility bodies doing service in the field of Physical Education and contributing to the proper development of the body and the mind of the citizen. We are bound to get not only relief from taxes but also subsidies from the Government with which we can plan our Coaching Scheme to reach every school boy and provide facility in a graded manner to reach the top and do and bring honour to this country.

Good luck to Cricket and may its tribe increase!

Quotable Quotes

It has been felt that Sport in order to be a potential instrument in the nation-building process, should be organised on a more effective basis. ' The human material in the country,it need hardly be said, is not in any way inferior to that of any other country, but the standard of sport is not as high as it should be. ' What is needed in the development of sport is proper encouragement, guidance and organisation.

"......for one reason or other there has so far been a tendancy in the Coaching schemes to concentrate on a few top-ranking athletes. This has led to the neglect of the vast number of potential athletes and has prevented us from building up new organisation of athletes from the bottom."

—The Ministry of Education — Government of India.

Recreation is a basic function of society along with health, education and government and therefore needs trained leadership to make the wisest use of this function for better living for the individuals. Recreation is characterised by voluntary participation, occurring in the leisure time of people and the satisfaction is in the doing.

—Dr. Harry D. Edgren, Fullbright Professor, USA.

In the 3rd Century B.C., Indian Emperor Asoka inscribed on such pillars, his message of peace, non-violence, love and universal brotherhood. Have not these games brought us all together from the four corners of the globe—we of diverse, farther and ethnic groups—to spread amongst us, a message in which only healthy, competition in sport generates—a message of love and brotherhood ?—

Ashwin Kumar—Empire Games.

"It was lack of team spirit that was the cause of all miseries in the world......An individual however brillaint, would not succeed unless he combined with his colleagues in quick movements."

—Mr.Sri Prakasa—Inaugurating National Football Championship.

(Continued from page 34)

It is needless to say that this game will enable one to take knocks smilingly, without a second thought. This needs team work. There are 15 men and no individuals on each side. In this game, the word 'selfishness' has no meaning. It is said, "A game, like a country, belongs to those who stand by its laws and what they really mean".

The results in brief of this year's championships played in Madras during last month are as follows:

There were 10 entries for this year's tourney, Calcutta providing four sides and Madras two.

The opening game on October 3rd between Ceylon Services and Islanders resulted in a win for the former by 14–0. Karachi beat Armenians by 8–0. Next day Ceylon defeated Bengal Tigers by 8–3. In the other game between South India and Ditchers, though the former won ultimately by 6–0, it was a poor exhibition as high were the expectations on Madras. The major upset of the tournament came when Bombay beat Karachi by 9–3. Calcutta had an early victory over Ceylon Services by 23–3. In the first of the semi-finals between Madras and Bombay, the host side won by 20–5. The game was very interesting and pleasing. In the other Calcutta scored an easy victory over Ceylon with 17–3.

It was a grand final on the 10th when Madras went down fighting on a slender margin of 8 points(a goal and a penalty goal.) It was a close and exciting match in which many rounds of sympathy went with the losers. The display was great. The regret was greater that the Cup should be elusive to the South. The South was almost near and at it, all through the game.

The Sevens tournament was won by Karachi who beat Armenians.

CHESS CHAT

By S. Venkata Raman, B. A.

Mr. S. Venkata Raman is the Madras State chess champion. He is the editor of this section which is a regular feature.

"Chess is a sea in which a gnat may drink and an elephant may bathe". So runs an ancient proverb in our country expressing succintly, the simplicity and profoundity of the game. In these days when so much ignorance about the game prevails among the general public a certain amount of repetition of its merits will not be out of place.

Chess is a science as well as an art. Harmoniously combining in itself the curious and the beautiful, it has for centuries fascinated many a master mind. The 32 pieces of wood can brim with life and its value as a mental recreation has been recognised all along. It is a game all may play, no two alike and yet every one his best. Philosophers like Tolstoy and Bertrand Russel, novelists and poets like Ibsen, Hardy and Reblais, soldiers and statesmen like Napolean, Montgomery, Tito and Bonar Law and scientists like Sir Robert Robinson, to mention only a few, have all been votaries of the game. The movements of the pieces are simple, yet their intricacies and depths defy all efforts at complete mastery; that it cannot be perfected and mastered by anybody is its crowning merit. Its one drawback, if it is a drawback at all, is that it is too good a game. Too much time may be devoted to it and one gets so fascinated and absorbed in it as to lose interest in other things of life. But everything under the sun is vanity if pursued to extremes and the argument from abuse, if valid, leaves nothing uncondemned.

* * *

How many of us, even among chess players, know that the game originated in India, under the name of Chaturanga. That the very conception of it is on a par with the conception of zero, the numerals and the decimal system (all of which India gave to the world) and that it has a history of over 1500 years behind it? Legend has it that it was a Brahmin named Caissa who invented it to keep the king of the country from engaging in actual warfare. H.G.R. Murray in his monumental work on the history of the game has traced its origin to the 7th century AD.; others put the date earlier. Be that as it may, its Indian origin has not been disputed; from India it spread to Persia and Arabia and by the 10th century reached the southern Europe after Muslim conquests. Thereafter the game was taken by all the countries there.

* * *

Today Chess is played all the world over, with the rules of the game practically unchanged since the last few centuries; but is deplorably neglected in the country of its origin! Formerly Kings used to patronise this Queen of games, even as they did with the other arts. Now with the advent of Independence and democracy, state patronage is absolutely essential if India is to find its rightful place in this field. Until this is available Indian Chess is bound to remain in the background.

Among the countries that have taken to Chess seriously, USSR stands foremost today. Before the World War II, this position was occupied by the USA, but since then the Soviet Union has made such an amazing progress that it can boast of atleast 10 players among the World's best dozen! There, Chess organisations exist on a mass scale with the strong backing of the State. No wonder therefore that in the recent Tournament of Nations concluded at Amsterdam. towards the end of September last with 26 nations competing, USSR emerged, after preliminary elimination con-

tests, a brillaint victor with a score of 34 points out of a maximum of 44.

That a team headed by Botwinnik (world Champion) Smyslov (Challenger for the title this year) Bronstein (challenger for the title in 1951) Keres (another strong contender for the title) with Geller and Kotov as reserves should achieve such a result is only to be expected. The second place (but comparatively a long way behind) was won by Argentina with 27 points; third was Yugoslavia with 26 points and fourth Czchoslovakia with 24½ points. USA did not compete in the event this year. The scores of the remaining countries which competed were: (5) West Germany 23½; (6) Hungary 23; (7) Israel 22; (8) Holland 21; (9) & (10) England and Bulgaria 17 each; (11) Sweden 16 and (12) Iceland 13½. A curious feature of the above event was the first four placings were exactly the same as in the Tournament of Nations two years ago at Helsinki.

In this context one cannot but regret that India is unable to send a team and participate in such world events. Unless Chess in India is organised and placed on a proper footing, this will remain a dream only. It is a welcome sign that our players have awakened to the reality and are trying to organise State Chess Federations. There are already State Chess Federations at Madras, Andhra, Bombay and Hyderabad. Unless the other states also organise similarly and all the states form an All-India Federation and get it affiliated to the F.I.D.E (International Chess Federation), India's participation in such world events is not possible. It is to be hoped that with the advent of independence, state support would be forth-coming and we shall before long see the day when India obtains its rightful place in this Queen of Games among the nations of the world.

I give below a game played by a member of the USSR team in the above event.

Game No 1

Q. G. D (Slav defence)

White	*Black*
Geller (USSR)	Papapavlov (Greece)
1. P—Q4	N—KB3
2. P—QB4	P—K3
3. N—QB3	P—Q4
4. N—B3	P—B3

The right move here is...P—B4 leading to simplification If then 6P×QP (P—K3 is played here or on next move to avoid simplification) N × P. 6P — K4 N × N 7P×N, P×P 8 P×P, B—N5 + 9B—Q2, B×B+etc.

5. P—K3	QN—Q2
6. B—Q3	B—Q3

Better is the regular Meran line...P×P 7B×BP, P—QN4 8B—Q3 P—QR3 with P—B4 to follow.

7. P—K4	P×KP

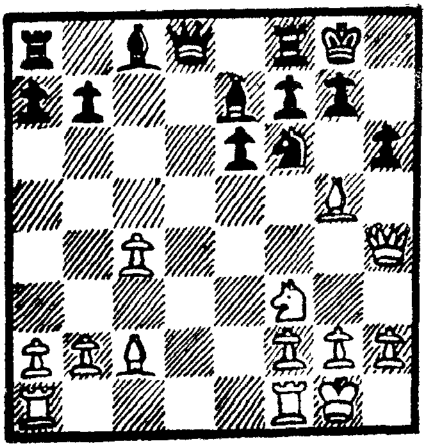
White threatened to fork 2 pieces by P—K5;...P×BP does not solve the difficulty as after 8B×BP the threat P—K5 still exists.

8 N×P	N×N
9. B×N	N—B3
10. B—B2	O—O

Again missing a simplifying and equalising line in...B—N5+11 B—Q2 B×B+etc

11. O—O	P—B4
12. B—N5	P×P
13. Q×P	B—K2
14. Q—R4	P—KR3

A weakening move of which White—one of the greatest attacking players—takes immediate advantage.



15. B×P!	P×B
16. Q×P	Q—R4

So as to defend, if permitted, by Q—R4 next, but...

17. N—N5 P—K4
18. B—R7+

Nicely gaining a tempo to place this B on K4 obstructing the advance of Black's KP

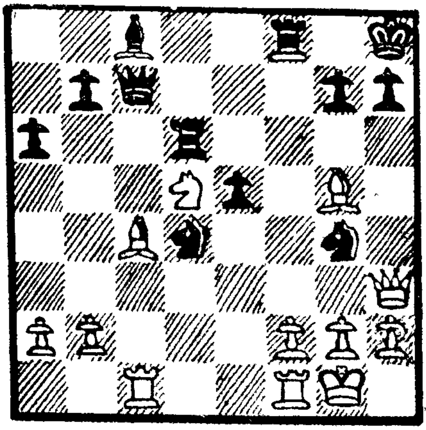
K—R1
19. B—K4+ K—N1
20. QR—K1 B—KN5
21. R—K3 QR—Q1
22. R—KN3 R—Q5
23. N—K6 !

Next ; after...P×N (forced) 24. R×B+ and mates next ; so Black resigns.

* * *

Biter Bit

It is the experience of all chess players that when they play in a care free manner with nothing at stake, they produce more often interesting games or positions than in serious games. The reason is obvious: The following interesting position occurred in a recent Club skittle, with the author as White. Examination of the position shows that both the Queens are under a masked battery with the back ranks insufficiently guarded.



Whites last move was N(3)—Q5 ! and Black replied

25. R×N !
26. B×R N—K7+
27. K—R1 N×P+

He is getting ambitious and goes in for a mate.,

Beller was...N×R when 28. Q—R4 threatening 29. B—Q3 next would maintain equality. Here instead of the text Black plays ...R×P then 28. Q×N ! Q×R! (best)29, R×Q. B×Q30. R—K1 etc,

28. R×N

All are forced moves for White ; and now Black continued...R×R thinking everything was over. Over it was but in a different way as white showed

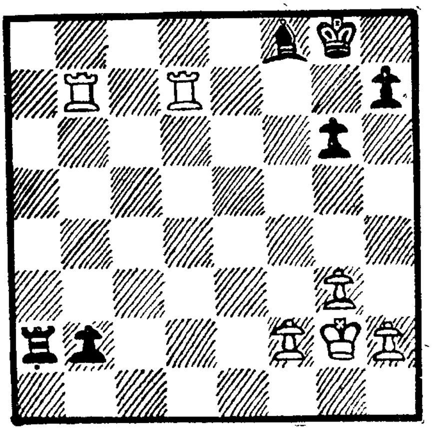
29. Q×B+ ! Q×Q
30. R×Q+and mate follows.

* * *

Missed Opportunities

Chess, as life, abounds full of lost opportunities. Instances are numerous in which masters with the better positions miss wins or draws. Here for instance is one from the great Candidate's Tournament of 1953.

The contestants were no other than Reshevsky (white) and Boleslavsky (Black)



In the above position whites last move was 36. R (Q3)—Q7.

Black replied by B—B4 and risigned (!) after 37. R—Q8+,B—B1. 38. R (N)—N8.

Black however could have played better in the above position and forced white to fight for a draw ! Can you find it ? Solutions are invited and will be acknowledged.

The Welfare of the Millions

A right note is struck in the policy of the Government of India on the future of Coaching. It is rightly felt that a few specialists are coached at the expense of the by and large, playing games.

In the past it had become possible only for a few Princely orders to avail the services of coaches. This is such a costly affair. Some Associations have included coaching in their programme. The Cricket Board brought some coaches from abroad. A few of our cricketers were sent to England to be coached. All these proved costly and inadequate. It was found necessary to train a few Indians to fill in this role. There are a few just at present.

Coaching, at present if any, is confined to the top men. It again becomes possible in some important centres only. The Cricket Board constituted a Special Committee for this purpose.

But the right lead has now come from the Centre. Each of the Controlling Body is handed large sums from out of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Funds. The Organisations have drawn up their own schemes for coaching and are distributing the funds to affiliated Associations to carry out the objective.

Broadly it is possible to divide the playing lot under three heads. (1) The Beginners (School children), (2) the Players (Club members) and (3) the Specialists (Representatives). Each one of the group is in need of coaching. This is so with regard to every game. Mostly games are played in urban areas. India's population is in the villages. They have at present no recreative activities. Such activities cannot be the monopoly of townsfolk only. It is necessary that games have to be popularised in the village level as well.

This is a colossal task. Most of our organisations controlling and co-ordinating our games activities are voluntary organisations. They depend primarily on collections they get from the staging of matches. Their limitations can well be understood for their not going beyond the range of Clubs that help directly and indirectly in the staging of these matches.

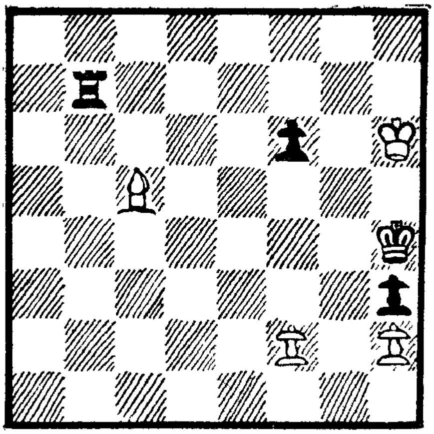
Games are played in schools and colleges. Physical education is compulsory. The educational institutions levy a fee on the students, on which and on the proportionate grant made by the State, they run the games. Individual clubs manage to keep themselves going by subscriptions raised amongst themselves.

Sport and games are therefore luxuries for the class that can afford. That this for all should be a necessity is a pious homily only.

It is rightly felt at the centre that the welfare of the millions is the concern of the State. Popularisation of the playing of the games in the first stage, that is for beginners of the school-going ones, can very well

---

End Game
No. 1.
By P. C. Wason



White to play and win

Solutions to end games are diffuse and generally there are several lines of play. The above, however, is an exception, as the winning line is more or less clear cut with interesting inter-play between B and R. Solutions are invited and will be acknowledged.

Solutions and other corrrespondence may be addressed to :

The Chess Editor,
C/o 'THE FIELD',
Nungambakkam, Madras-6

be left to the care and management of the State Government. The Education Department is admirably placed to take up along with education, physical education also. The Grants for recreation can form part of general grants. The Government has a machinery to implement the scheme. All that is needed is the additional allocation in the Budget.

The second group,namely the players, are found among clubs. The State Associations should form District Associations and endeavour to spread the game, throughout its territory. Here mostly competitive games are played. State Associations derive good revenue from out of the gates introduced when specialists play. This is a good source of revenue. They may ask for exemption from the levy of entertainment tax when gates are introduced. It is right they ask for it because 25% of the collections are cut out by these taxes. After all, these are Associations not for profit making and their funds are going only towards the development of their objective, namely promotion of sport and games. If the State's objectives are identical, there is no point in persisting with this taxation. There should be an exemption on an All India basis.

The next stage concerns the Specialists. This is an All India affair. The Central Government must take up the responsibility for this. Large sums may be necessary to finance the tours of our teams outside and to invite foreign teams to our land and for specialised training to these top-ranking players. It may become necessary to subsidise some National championships. Are huge expenditures justifiably spent, as they are and as they must be on a few top-ranking players, in each of the games?

In games it is necessary to build from the very top, for strength flows from above. When there is no International championship, there is not likely to be a National Championship and when there are no National Championships, there are not likely to be club competitions and when there are no activities in clubs there is not likely to be enthusiasm for play at schools and among our 'teeners.'

A start however has been made by the Centre and various sums have been doled out to Controlling Bodies for distribution among member Associations. Visits of some Coaches from abroad are being financed. The result is we find many Coaching Centres springing up for different games at different centres. Trainers and trainees are congregating at centres. To keep a sort of sustained interest on these lines seems at first sight to be doubtful. It should not be beyond the capacities of the coffers of the Central Government to take up a venture of this kind. There should necessarily be a sharing of the burden and each in a way has to contribute to enable everyone to earn an outturn.

CARTOONIST'S LAUGHS!

RACING

THE TAPE FLIES

Madras, 12—11—54.

With the Calcutta season starting tomorrow (13-11-54) and the Bombay Winter meeting being scheduled to commence on Sunday (14th inst.), and Guindy opening its course on 21st instant, Racing this year may be said to have already started in right earnest in all the major centres of India. At any rate by the time this gets into print, it would have started actually in all major centres

The cloud of doubt that once hanged over the future of Racing owing to certain utterances of responsible Ministers of certain States may be said to have more or less vanished. It may now be taken for granted that a more realistic view of the matter has been since taken by those in authority; and Racing has come to stay, for good otherwise. And so far as Madras is concerned, it has come to stay with all its attendant glories, including, thanks to a judgment of Justice Basheer Ahamed Sayeed, the publication of interesting Race books with their never failing "selections".

The recent formation of the South India Turf Club under the auspicies of which Madras races are to be run, is also a land mark in racing which is worthy of report. One may also feel reasonably confident that the newly elected Stewards of the Madras Race Club would spare no effort to make this sport in Madras as popular as ever, eliminating ofcourse the stray causes for complaint that had a tendency to foul the atmosphere in the past.

Most of the horses under the care of Lt. Col. Kerr (last year's leading trainer) have left for Calcutta, where he hopes to win fresh laurels. Baba Khan will also be a notable absentee, he having chosen to rally admirers in Bombay who may see what a sincere trainer he is Much as the above two may be missed, the good wishes of Madras will go to them in abundance for success in their endeavours elsewhere, where they have gone to seek 'Fresh conquests and pastures new'. The progress of the horses trained by these worthies will be watched with interest by all sport lovers and with profit and interest by all discerning followers.

As it is, in this centre, Sam Hill, Maj. Leach, V. V. Power and F. Black have the best of the bunches. Competition as between them is bound to sustain every interest in this game of racing.

The entries for the first day have been quite promising—nearly 60 horses from 16 trainers having entered for the 5 races proposed. The course is said to be in fine condition and riders keep themselves fit and trim. The handicapping here is about the best in India, and this being so, keen racing with close finishes may be reasonably expected at all meets. A comprehensive review may be attempted on events happening from time to time, in due course in these pages.

The fact that this periodical is a monthly forbids any attempt to give a fuller and useful preview of the Prospects for every Racing day—which meetings are held at much shorter intervals. But this will not preclude any bonafide subscriber of our magazine from ascertaining the writer's view on any given matter at any time, provided he sends a stamped and addressed envelope for reply. The latter, as well as the reply, shall of course be treated as personal and confidential in all cases, and the letters in this behalf may be sent sufficiently early to the Editor, *'The Field'* No. 1, Sundaramudali Road, Madras-6.

FOR THE PUNTER

Successful punting is not a mere theoretical possibility but an actual one. If there are not many who have succeeded in punting, it is because they have failed to master certain aspects of this unique game of racing or who, having grasped certain essentials have not got the means or the guts to act up to them. This will explain a majority of the cases in which failure and loss have ensued.

Leaving aside for the moment the cynics who never concede punting can pay, if you look at the points that go to make for success in punting, you will find that a good survey of form does pay.

Any successful gambler depends only on form and fancy as his guide.

While form is the best pointer for success, fancy includes a lot of things which is difficult to be expressed and which term in fact covers a multitude of inexpressible impulses, I had almost said sins.

I recall to my mind the simple faith of a friend who backed that mount of a jockey named Woods in the Governor's Cup on that fateful 1st January some years back, when Viceroy Irwin (whose other name was Woods) attended the Madras Races and was scheduled to present the covetted Cup to the winner. Being puzzled by the excellent form and the nice handicapping of the several horses, my friend simply chose this mount for the only reason stated above. And, wonderful to tell, that horse won too! This is a case of his fancy —even if it be said that his fancy ran riot!

Not less remarkable is the faith of another band of punters that in cup races, a particular jockey (let me not name him) is dangerous and he should not be neglected. Actually, judging from past records, it will be seen that this rider had won more cup races than any one else and had proved ineffective in other races, generally speaking.

There are many who pin their faith to a 'system' of finding winners. You have the "numerologists" who go by horse's number or by their draw number, 'colour' fads who predict the winners by reference to the owners' colours which their riders don, and racing "astrologers" to whom the stars and planetary positions at the time of the start of a race are everything. And, truth to tell each set had been remarkably successful at some time or other. All these would certainly go under the heading fancy or faith if you will so call it.

But, nonetheless, the one true standard for finding winners, has always been and will always be, their form. You judge a horse by its running only. Thanks to stop watches and reporters, these runnings are always on record, in minutes and seconds.

If a discerning gambler does not care to choose the best timer for a given distance, surely, he has only himself to blame for. It is conceded that in this country when countrybreds and Arabs figure in contests, their performance may be inconsistent from time to time and mere timing alone will not do. Still, the system can never fail to pay except in extraordinary cases where a horse loses its start or when it has a less skilled jockey on its back, or when it is ill or indisposed or some such reasonable excuse which may satisfy even an enquiry by the stewards.

If you look back into the past records of any given year, you will be surprised to find that a considerable number of winners, have had a favourable draw number. If you take only draw numbers 1 and 2, you will find to your astonishment that they account for a majority of winners.

As I said already, form is a good pointer, and if a form horse has a good draw number and in addition comes from a stable which is straight and sincere and not tricky it should not be neglected.

You will do well to remember that timing is defective and can be defective sometimes. A horse may give a good timing for 4 furlongs but you cannot calculate proportionate time for 8 furlongs or even for a further furlong on the strength of that. A horse like 'Sicily' may be very slow for the first few furlongs but as a stayer for a longer distance it can produce wonderful speed. Sprinters should be distinguished from this class of stayers and bet should be made with discernment.

If you base your decision merely on timing, please verify if the given horse has ran over a similar distance before and if so in what time. And then, have regard to the owners also. You will see that certain owners win year after year enormous stake moneys; though their entries are not frequ-

ent. There are on the other hand certain small owners who frequently enter their horses but seldom win.

Racing astrologers are popular and are the source of advice for punters in other countries. Sepherial's name is an instance in point. Somehow, we have not much of that class in India. But, time-keepers are the best guides here.

OFF-COURSE BETTING

The U P. Government contemplate licensing "Off-Course Betting" and hope this may result in augmenting its resources by way of fresh taxation. They evidently look for quite a bit of money in considering this suggestion. At the same time we heard from West Bengal that a Racing Enquiry Commission constituted for this purpose heard a different representation. No less a person that an Assistant Commissioner of Police deposed that within the enclosure, even illegal betting is going on, by written words, or signs, or gestures or signals. It was revealed that tax evasion was on a large scale and that Bucket shops were flourishing in competition. It is the concern that illegal betting should be penalised.

Here is admission on all sides that illegal betting is going on, on a large scale. Should this be checked or can this be checked are the prob ems any Government should address itself. In the view of U P. Government, betting can usefully be encouraged and this amounts to encouraging it when licensing is resorted to. But the Race Clubs say that this will ultimately kill racing, If racing should come to stay, as matter of necessity in India, there is no purpose in encouraging 'Bucket Shop' betting which may prejudice and affect race going. The success of a Race Club can only depend on the racers and there should be no side attraction to the racers.

There is the public point of view that after exempting betting inside the enclosure there is no point in banning it outside. The discrimination is unnecessary. In fact those that cannot go to the races, should have the thrill of betting and bucket shops are necessary.

The problem is on all India basis and not confined to these two States only. Even in the matter of a policy for Race Clubs, most states find it convenient to defer the final decision. Since the emphasis in some quarters seems to be on a leakage of revenue only, one can be sure that Racing may not be interferred with. If Racing should mean and include betting, it cannot have a sanctity within an enclosure only.

Some serious thought on the subject has become necessary. Even if the State Governments are unwilling to make up their minds with regard to a policy on the future of Racing in India, it is necessary that Turf Clubs should endeavour to force a policy on an All India basis. Periodical extensions of exemptions from operation of acts are not answers, as betting of all kinds are rampant all over on any trifle.

There is alarming news from the Western India Turf Club that they have lost considerably during the last two years and their reserve has sunk from 80 lacs to 30 lacs. They have decided to raise the commission percentage from 8 to 10 and to increase the membership fee from Rs. 25 to 100. This is another instance to show that the Turf Clubs need a protection.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

It is incomprehensible why we who copy the U. K. in so many matters refused to be guided by their practice in the matter of Betting. It is common knowledge that there are Book makers and Clubs outside the race enclosures in England where bets are received without any extra payment. Remembering the fact that the entrance to the race courses is fairly high and prohibitive in India, and that for certain employees to be seen at the races is still considered by Heads of Offices and Bank Managers as offensive and outrageous, the need for legalising licensed bookies to operate outside is real and urgent. They might even be licensed to operate on behalf of the Race Club so that the Club may not lose the bets and it may get more revenue. Having regard to the recent judgment of the

(Continued on next page)

COUNCIL OF SPORTS

Mr. Naval H. Tata.

(Continued from previous page)

Madras High Court, it will be silly to argue that if betting be recieved within the course, it will be legal, while any such bet received outside will be illegal.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

Sir,

The Andhras who want to have a bit of everything have missed a claim. I refer to the significant lapse that so far they have not clamoured for a Race Course for their Province. In fairness, they must have a share of everything, good or bad—it is not proper they should exclude this claim. Will the Rajah of Bobbili take it up? This is the one sure way in which I submit the purseproud people can be made to divest themselves of superfluous and even necessary cash.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

In August, the Presidents of our various National Associations met informally in Delhi, with a view to find ways and means of developing Sports in the country. The conference had recommended as a first step the formation of an All-India Council of sports. It was suggested that the Council should be composed of National Organisations recognised by it, the Indian Olympic Association, not more than five members of the Government of India, and the specialised bodies like Inter-University Sports Board, the Indian Railways Athletic Association, Services Sports Control Board, National Sports Club of India, and All-India Police Sports Control Board perhaps.

The Government have accepted the recommendations and have accordingly appointed Mr. Naval H. Tata, President of the Council. This Council would hold its inaugural meeting on 27th November. A standing Committee of not more than seven is likely to be appointed at this meeting to devise ways and means of encouraging and improving conditions of Sportsmen in India. There is a proposal to consider steps to be taken for the development and standardisation of the country's sports goods industry.

These are steps in the right direction and have come not a day too early. In fact our National Associations, which are voluntary organisations have done remarkably well to place India in the map of world sports. India is very near the top in many games. The Associations feel their limitations to carry sports and recreative activities to the teeming millions. They have rightly interested the Government, who have also felt that it is their primary concern to develop sport and games among all.

COVER PAGE

This is an adaptation from the Drawing of our staff artist M. N. Mani. This is Alec Bedser, England's hope to retain the "Ashes".

This is a picture of grace. The right shoulder points at the batsman. The body is swung round. The weight is on the left leg. The right leg is being carried over. The face looks straight. The eye is on the pitch- The left arm is swung back. The right arm has followed it over to the left thigh.

This is the beginning of Follow-through in bowling. This will be continued with more paces. The run ends gradually and naturally.

This is the secret of success. This explains the big bag, Alec Bedser carries in Test Series.

Take

THE FIELD

and enjoy the game

Every Subscriber helps to serve better the cause of Sport & Art

Subscription	**Rs. 12/- Annual**
	Rs. 6/- Half yearly
	Re. 1/- Single Copy.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA

Many would hesitate to take the role of a prophet, when his words are likely to be put to test immediately. Any one discussing the prospects of the Anglo-Australian test at Brisbane would find himself in such a predicament. It is a safe bet to say that both sides are evenly matched, and even a rider could be added to this that odds are slightly in favour of this or that side as per one's fancy. It is usual again to say the better side will win. But in Anglo-Australian test Cricket, the sides are invariably evenly matched, that a better side is not judged on paper. So it comes to actual performances. Performances can be bad indicators because the participant in test cricket is capable of going to dizzy heights, if only he performs what is expected of him. The failure is as much his making. One can never say when he gets into the mood of hurting himself. Considering all things, the best that can be said is only after the event and in a manner "Oh, I thought as much, I actually said so and I had almost said it"

The opposing captains provide thought for gossip. Why was it Johnson chosen as captain, when many agree, Miller is the best man. We have no access to the Selectors' minds and Selectors cannot have tongues to speak. The fact remains that Johnson is leading and Miller is playing. Chapman, Jardine, Hammond, Brown and Hutton are all batsman captains. So it was in Australia during the same period with Woodfull, Bradman and Hassett. There have been great bowlers and all rounders as captains also in the game. Is there any truth in the saying that a bowler captain may not bowl himself properly?

It is ofcourse Australia's concern. Johnson is already on his fight for fame. The election of Hutton for this tour tears away the thin viel between a Professional and an amateur in English captaincy. The Slogan in England now is, vote for the best man.'

Australia has a proverbial list of 'finds' in any season. These young 'uns' are matured overnight to fill up gaps if any. The standard is uniform and brilliant. If they fail, as they must also on occasions in cricket, it is self elimination.

The next point of interest is the policy or shall I say strategy of both sides. England believes that pace bowling is the best match winner. Otherwise how to justify the long contingent of thunderers! Australia is resting on such a build-up. This series is going to be a pace versus pace and where will we be in that whirlwind?

* * *

The M C.C beat Western Australia by seven wickets to win their opening first class match of the tour at Perth on October 15, 16, 18 and 19.

Western Australia—1st Innings : J. Rutherford b Statham 0; R. Sarre c Evans b Bailey 0; P. McCarthy b Statham 3; K Meuleman c Evans b Loader 23; D. K. Carmody b Loader 25; L. Pavy c May b Statham 20; M. Herbert b Statham 0; R Strauss c Loader b Bailey 10; J. Munro b Statham 15; H. Gorringe b Statham 0; R. Price (not out) 0; Extras 7; Total 103.

Fall of wickets: 1-0, 2-0, 3-7, 4-38, 5-38, 6-57, 7-57, 8-101, 9-101.

Bowling analysis: Statham 10—4—23—6; Bailey 11—2—36—2; Loader 9.2—4—26—2; Wardle 5—2—11—0

2nd Innings: J. Rutherford b Loader 9; R. Sarre b Statham 5, P. McCarthy c May b Wardle 13; K. Meuleman c Evans b Statham 109; D K Carmody c Statham b McConnon 75; L. Pavy c Evans b Loader 0; R. Strauss lbw b McConnon 4: M. Herbert (run out) 0; J. Munro c Evans b Bailey 6; R H. Price (not out) 21; H. R Gorringe c May b Statham 4; Extras (lb 6, nb. 3) 9; Total 255.

Fall of wickets: 1—7, 2—25, 3—32, 4—160, 5—163, 6—171, 7—178, 8—197, 9—236.

> We are glad to announce that Mr. Arthur A. Mailey is covering the rest of the Tour for us, commencing from the next issue.

Bowling analysis: Statham 23.3—6—68—3; Bailey 21—6—51—1; Loader 22—5—56—2; Wardle 10—1—29—1; McConnon 19—7—42—2.

M C C.—1st Innings: L. Hutton (retd. hurt) 145; R. T. Simpson c Munro b Gorringe 7; J V. Wilson c Munro b Gorringe 38; P. B. H. May c Rutherford b Herbert 8; M. C. Cowdrey c Gorringe b Strauss 41; T.E Bailey c Munro b Gorringe 0; J E. McConnon (run out) 12; J H. Wardle c Munro b Strauss 5; P J Loader c Strauss b Herbert 22; T. G. Evans b Gorringe 18; J. B. Statham (not out) 5; Extras 20; Total 321.

Fall of wickets: 1—23, 2—94, 3—125, 4—250, 5—252, 6—252, 7—297, 8—297, 9—314.

Bowling analysis: Price 20—0—72—0; Gorringe 27.5—4—102—4. Meuleman 7—0—23 0; Strauss 12—1—57—2; Herbert 16—4—47—2.

2nd Innings: R. T. Simpson b Price 4; J V. Wilson c Rutherford b Sarre 9; M. C. Cowdrey c Pavy b Sarre 6; J. McConnon (not out) 13; P. B. H May (not out) 3; Extras (b4, w1) 5; Total (for three wkts.) 40.

Fall of wickets: 1—11, 2—24, 3—25.

Bowling analysis: Price 4—0—9—1; Gorringe 1—0—6—0. Herbert 5—2—9—0; Sarre 2.5—0—11—2.

M C. C. v Combined Country XI at Boundry on October 11 and 12. Match Drawn.

M.C.C.: First innings: L Hutton b Outridge 59, W J. Edrich c Mc Cormack b Snell 129, J V. Wilson c Snell b Herbert 17, T. W. Gravency c Slaftery b Sheppard 58, M. C. Cowdrey not out 48, T. E. Bailey b Herbert 12, J. McConnon not out 18, Extras 3 (2 b 1 W) Total (for 5 dec) 344.

Bowling: Snell 12—0—28—1, Stattery 6—1—33—0, James 11—0—75—0, Outridge 21—0—110—1, Herbert 15—0—64—2, Sheppard 4—1—31—0.

Western Australian Country XI: First innings: J Hutchinson b Tyson 37, E Stephen c Hutton b Loader 13, A Sampson b Loader 2, T. Outridge c Loader b McConnon 5, M Herbert c Tyson b McCommon 14, B. Sheppard c Tyson b McConnon 27, G McCormack c Bailey b McConnon 0, H. Slattery st Andrew b McConnon 7, J. Morris b Loader 0, E. James b Loader 0, H. Snell not out 0, extra 1 Total 116.

Bowling: Tyson 11—3—32—1, Loader 14—3—35—4, Bailey 3—0—9—0; Wardle 2—0—9—0, McConnon 12—3—30—5.

Western Australian Country XI: Second innings: J. Hutchinson c and b Wardle 9, E. Stephen b Chowdrey 40, A Sampson not out 10, T. Outridge c Bailey b Cowdrey 21, M. Herbert c Graveney b Cowdrey 29, B. Sheppard c and b McConnon 14, G McCornack st Andrew b Cowdrey 4, Extra 1, Total (for 6 wkts) 128.

Bowling: Tyson 4—'—12—0, Loader 6—1—11—0, Wardle 17—8—31—1 Bailey 2—0—11—0, McConnon 6—1—27—1, Cowdrey 5.5—0—35—4.

The M C.C. defeated a Combined XI by an innings and 62 runs at Perth, the match was played on October 22, 23 and 25.

The scores:

Combined XI—1st Innings: Rutherford c and b Wardle 39 L. Sawle c Evans b Bailey 7, R. N. Harvey c Evans b Bailey 3, G Hole c Evans b Tyson 4, D. K. Carmody c Statham b Tyson 8, L. Pavey st Evans b Wardle 9, I. W. Johnson lbw b Statham 2, J. Munro (not out) 5, R. Price c Evans b Statham 4, E. James b Statham 0 H. Gorringe (run out) 0; Extras (4 lb, 1 n-b) 5; Total 86.

Fall of wickets: 1—19, 2—25 3—35, 4—48, 5—74, 6—77, 7—77, 8—86, 9—86.

Bowling analysis: Statham 8 6—3—2—3; Tyson 9—3—14—2; Bailey 11—4—16—2; Appleyard 10—3—19—0; Wardle 4—0—11—2.

2nd Innings: Rutherford c Wilson b Tyson 0, L. Sawle c Bailey b Wardle 25, R. N. Harvey c Evans b Bailey 8, G. Hole c Graveney b Appleyard 33, D K. Carmody c Wilson b Bailey 38, L. V. Pavy (not out) 25, Ian Johnson c Tyson b Appleyard 10, J. Munro c and b Appleyard 5, R. Price c Appleyard b Wardle 0, H Gorringe c Wilson b Wardle 4, E. James b Wardle 0; Extras 4; Total 163.

Fall of wickets: 1—4, 2—22, 3—61, 4—76, 5—117, 6—144, 7—154, 8—159, 9—163.

Bowling analysis: Tyson 11—6—13—1; Statham 12—3—41—0; Bailey 13—3—35—2; Wardle 11.6—2—34—4; Appleyard 17—4—36—3

M.C.C.—1st innigs: W. J. Edrich b Price 0, R. T. Simpson c Rutherford b Johnson 28 P. B. H. May c Rutherford b Price 129,

Continued on page 87

The Future Of Indian Tennis

Tennis is played more universally than any other game. Somehow we have not been able to get near to the top in this game. It is so with regard to many other countries playing this game. U. S. and Australia practically hold the monopoly of the top place in present day tennis Between them they have won the world championship 26 times out of a possible 41, with 16 and 10 respectively. U. K. has won 9 times and France 6 times.

Surely there should be some explanation for this. It is work, hard work, sincere work. That is how our adminstrators look at things.

Mr. N. Krishnaswami is one of our best players Ever since he took up the Secretaryship of the All India Tennis Association, he is very serious, very enthusiastic and I should say very successful too. He is fortunate to have the cooperation of our Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who is the President of this Association.

It has become possible in the first instance to ear mark a fund for the development of the game The object now is to popularise the game, that is making more and more take to this game. Next the endeavour is to improve the standard of top players to enable them to keep pace with world standard. The various State Associations were addressed and asked to draw up a coaching scheme. The Central Organisation is volunteering with financial aid.

Each State has its own programme and methods. In Calcutta the game is very popular. Private courts are run to provide players with graded standards of practice. Calcutta is again very forward in staging big matches. The public response is pretty good.

Most States agree that it is from the bottom, the game has to be built up A search is therefore going round schools for promising teeners. Many schools find it hardly possible to maintain courts. The equipments are more costly than that of any other game. 'Catching 'em young' and providing facilities for these to play are the first of the works on which all agree. When once an aptitude and interest are shown, the Central Organisation rushes with tennis rackets, balls etc. The facilities are there for the mere asking. Will schools take advantage? Ofcourse in college level, the need is to improve the standard. Many colleges run tennis courts usefully. What is needed at this level is sending out of coaches, to infuse enthusiasm, to correct faults, and to prepare the ground for specialisation. Sustained interest is ofcourse possible by the interest the clubs evince. Clubs alone can build the State Association. It is necessary to interest club tennis. This can take the form of inter-club matches, and inter-territory matches. There are some concessions in the matter of sale of tennis balls, the manufacturers themselves offer Such and similar facilities can be improved.

We have ofcourse Inter-State Competitions, Zonal championships and All India championships. We are again fotunate that our administrators, are keen to get the best of players from outside to participate in our National Championships. Tennis being very amateurish of games, it is not always possible to get all the best from outside. Such visits by top class players help in specialising of our top men. Our men are also sent to participate in World Championships. With our comparatively poor standard, if our interest gets slackened, it can be understood.

Now has come a new stage in our tennis. We are in to bid at top honours. Two years ago, T K Ramanathan, one of our good players presented his son to the game. The boy impressed everyone. Along with the inheritance and association from father, a few of our stalwarts like T. B. Balagopal. N Krishnaswami Dr. Rajan and others took an interest in the boy. They played constantly against him and

(*Continued on page 88*)

BASIS OF INDIAN MUSIC

By Sangita Kala Shikhamani Prof. R. Srinivasan, M.A.

Prof. R. Srinivasan is an art critic of repute. His scholarly exposition of the technique of music in these columns will interest all lovers of real music.

In India, from time immemorial, music has been closely linked with the life of the people; it played a great part in all functions. domestic, religious, social or vocational, Our temples were not only centres of social and religious life, but have been repositories of music and other fine arts. Religion and music went hand in hand. This is because in Indian Culture, Art was considered a path of approach to the Ultimate Reality. The Divine is not only All-Powerful and All-Knowing but He is also All-Beautiful. Plato defined the Divine Trinity as the Good, the True and the Beautiful. It is the approach to God along His aspect of Beauty that is or ought to be the true goal of all Art.

It is no wonder then that devotion and music were, as it were, inseparable in Indian Culture. The greatest composers have been great devotees as well; it was their fervent devotion that found expression in their music. It was an accepted principle that music without devotion was barren and would not serve its true purpose. When this inner urge of a devoted heart poured forth in inspired rapturous music, such music was enthralling and had an irresistible appeal. Let me give an illustration:

Tansen was a great musician in Akbar's Court and his music was enchanting and majestic. One day when Tansen was at his best, Akbar was greatly moved and asked Tansen if anyone in this world could excel him in music Tansen answered in all humility, "Sire, yes, there is one before whose music, mine will pale into mere jumble of sounds. He is my teacher Haridas Swami who lives in his forest retreat and communes with God in music." Akbar was greatly intrigued and somehow persuaded Tansen to take him to Haridas. They went as ordinary pilgrims. Tansen had already warned Akbar that they should not ask the sage to sing but wait till the sage sang of his own accord. So they waited for some days. One day the mood came to Haridas and he sang. Akbar was enthralled, he forgot himself lost in the sheer beauty of sound that flowed from the sage. He had never heard such Divine music. When the Swami stopped, Akbar turned to Tansen and said, "Tansen, you say you learnt music from this sage, but your music seems lifeless as compared with the master's. How could you have missed all that living quality and splendour of his soulful music?" Tansen replied, "Sir, what you say is quite true. But then there is this great difference between his music and mine. I sing to the Emperor's bidding, but he sings to no man's bidding, he sings only when the urge comes to him to express himself in music. That makes all the difference".

As with most of the musical systems of the world, Indian music also must have started with simple hymns and religious chants. The earliest melody is found in the chanting of *Sama Veda*, called *Samagana.* In its developed from this chant uses seven notes making a scale, and this formed the basis for all further developments of notes and intervals in a musical-scale The 7 notes of Samagana referred to above correspond more or less to the 7 notes now used in the raga (melody-scale.) called *Kharaharapriya* in the South and *Kapi* in North India. For those who are interested in the subject I may just mention that the ratio values of those notes, as derived by Ahobala's method, are $1, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{27}{16}, \frac{8}{5}, 2$, the intervals being $\frac{9}{8}, \frac{16}{15}, \frac{10}{9}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{16}{15}, \frac{10}{9}$. From these, by the use of the cycles of the

fifths and fourths and suitable corrections several other notes and intervals were derived. As many as 22 microtonal intervals were obtained and these were distributed among 12 notes or Swarasthanas. These 22 minute intervals are not uniform; their values may be $\frac{256}{243}$, $\frac{25}{24}$ or $\frac{81}{80}$ as the case may be. In cyclic cents these intervals have the values 90, 70 and 22. These minute intervals go by the name of *Eka shruti* i e. *unit-interval.* By combining these units judiciously, the 12 intervals corresponding to the 12 notes of the scale are derived and the ratio value of these 12 notes with reference to the basic note are 1, $\frac{10}{9}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{6}{5}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{40}{27}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{27}{16}$. $\frac{9}{5}$, $\frac{15}{8}$, 2. Modern Indian music may be taken to be based on these 12 intervals (or notes) in the scale.

The basis of Indian music is the *Raga* or melody-type, defined by Matanga as "that special combination of sounds beautified by colourful notes which charms the hearts of people". A scale is a theoretical concept and may or may not lend itself to be handled as a raga in the above sense, In a chosen scale, seven notes selected out of the 12 notes in the scale are used. The choice of these seven notes out of twelve under prescribed conditions gives 72 possibilties and thus we arrive at the 72 parent-scales enunciated by the great musicologist *Venkatamakhi* whose scheme is generally followed at present. For purposes of mechanical codification ragas or melodies are divided into two main groups: first the major or parent melodies (mela or janaka ragas) which take in regular sequence all the seven notes of a particular scale both in ascent (arohana) and descent (avarohana), and then the derived melodies (janya ragas) which may omit some of the swaras or use some irregular (crooked) combinations of the swaras While the possible number of parent scales is 72, there is no limit to the number of derived melodies.

Each raga is an entity with its own characteristic aesthetic expresaion; this aesthetic uniqueness of raga is called its *bhava.* Bhava is the life of the raga, and a raga rendered without its approprite bhava will be only a medley of sounds. Directions have been given as to how best the bhava of a raga can be expressed, what particular phrases bring it out prominently what combinations are to be avoided, which particular notes are to be elongated and which slurred over and so on. These directions are based on actual experience and cannot be deviated from.

It might look that such directions hamper a musician and interfere with his originality and improvisation. In reality it is not so. Side by side with all such rules, there is almost an unlimited scope for improvisation and display of originality on the part of the musician. This is the unique character of Indian music. Take for instance the raga *Sankarabharana* (which corresponds to the Western major scale). Its notes are given, its characteristic phrases are given in classical reference pieces called *Varnas* (—Varna means the colour or charm peculiar to the raga); one dare not take liberties with these prescribed rules Yet, as we know. one can display all his originality, ingenuity and power of improvisation in elaborating that melody. We have heard of some great musicians who could elaborate a melody-type for days without any repetition or deviation from prescribed rules. Let me quote what Leopold Stokowski says on this matter :—

"One of the great characteristics of the music of India to my mind is its flexibility and freedom. While giving due consideration to traditions stemming from the past Indian music is free and improvised so that all powers of imagination in the musician are brought into play. In this way the music of India is always creative, never a reproduction of what is written or played, as sometimes happens with the music of Western Countries." A musician can reveal his innermost soul in his music, forget himself in it and experience a great peace and calm; at such moments he feels Something from on high pouring into and permeating him and he senses the bliss of creative art activity.

Indian music never loses sight of its high purpose—the realisation of Divine Bliss

through beauty of sound. All the ramifications of the system are developed with this end in view. Indian music is not meant just to give a pleasurable sensation to the ear and stop there. Of course it pleases the ear, but that is only the first step. The vibrations in the air which cause this titillation in the ear set up corresponding vibrations in our nature; our emotions are affected; our mind is also influenced; even the vital currents in our body are affected by these vibrations. In the memorable words of Chinese author Ya Ki:

"........When the spirit of conformity manifests itself, harmonious music appears .... under the effect of good music, the fine social duties are without admixture, the eyes and the ears are clear, the blood and the vital spirits are balanced. habits are reformed, customs are improved, the Empire is in complete peace."

Our ancient scholars and teachers have alwaps recognised this inner, subtler and deeper aspect of music. It can calm a troubled mind and bring it peace; it can quieten a restless child and lull it to sleep ; it can even subdue wild animals and serpents; it can cure certain types of physical and emotional ills. In a recent article under the title "Doctors now use Musical Therapy" I read a number of cases in which famous physicians and surgeons used music with great success in their work.

Each nation has its special characteristic culture; the life of a nation expresses itself best in its culture, arts and music. Indian music expresses the soul of India and in her music we can recognise the characteristics of her philosophy and attitude to life. The key note of Indian philosophy is summed up in the verse in Bhagavad Gita which says "Your destiny is in your own hands, you must win your goal by your efforts alone". Religion to a Hindu is essentially an individual concern: that is why we find that Hinduism does not provide for any congregational worship of the kind we have in church services. A Hindu need not go to a temple at all to reach his salvation. This individualistic tendency is seen in her music also. Harmonised music is incompatible with the spirit of the Indian music. We may have a dozen or more instruments taking part in a concert, but all those hang on the chief singer; they can only follow him, accompany him. Modal shift is antagonistic to raga and so, harmony and chords have no place in Indian music. But there is evidence to show that in ancient times they had some kind of orchestral music based on melodic principle; those might be called melodic orchestras; the ancient name for them is "Vrinda".

As a nation has its own characteristic musical expression, one should be wary of introducing any new style in the musical system of that nation. Anything which goes counter to the basic culture of the nation should be discarded. Minor changes are of course inevitable; human society changes and new modes of living and felling arise, but all this should fit in with the characteristic spirit and culture of the nation. That was why Plato warned people against changing the established musical style of a country lest such a change should affect the very life of the nation and its established ideals. India has a great future and its music has also a great future ; let us see to it that this future is not marred by any acts of commission or omission on our part.

If you are not already in the field,

It's time you get

THE FIELD

EXCELLENT TUITION IN CARNATIC MUSIC (Vocal) and Bharatha Natyam by

Sri N. C. VASANTHARAMAN

Play Back Singer

FEES : Rs. 50/- p. m. for Bharatha Natyam
MUSIC—Rs. 25/- p.m
Three Days in the week.

WRITE TO :—

Sangeetha Vidwan Sri N. C. Vasantharaman,
397, Mint Street, MADRAS-1.

FILM—AN ART FORM

By G. K. S.

Mr. G. K. Seshagiri prominent in the film field reminds the film makers of the great potentialities of this medium. He suggests the right type of Pictures which are a "provocative criticism of life."

Film is acclaimed to be a significant art-form, an effective mass medium of education and entertainment, of expression and communication, a serious business and a highly developed industry; and all these perhaps varying and contrary aspects of the Film are not irreconcilable.

That film is a pre-eminent art form with its own technique is not a mere academic fact; it is not a point of dispute and it can never thrive as a business or industry if it ceases to be an art form; equally so, it entertains millions as no other art-form does and as a mass medium of expression and communication, it has been used as a powerful means by which we can catch the conscience of the people, purify their emotions and ultimately ennoble life. That it has been used and even abused as a subtle medium of propaganda is not its fault.

As sheer entertainment, the film's area of influence is unparalelled; its immediacy of visual and aural appeal unequalled, and its authentic measure of real aesthetic enjoyment unique; as a social force for good, its sweep is all pervasive from the documentary approach to the fantasy of poetic heights, from the realistic to the ideal, from the reproduction of scientific phenomenon to the symbolic and suggestive. Films have thus a tremendous significance and great variety in methods and modes of approach. Its mechanical aids and facilities of reproduction and mulitiplication make it a business and an industry. The capital invested in men, materials and money and the highly developed and sensitive equipment employed in its production and their skilled manufacture make the film a highly developed Industry.

It is atonce the film's advantage and disadvantage that it demands a huge public It holds popular attention on a scale unknown to any other art form. But at the higher levels of intellectual appreciation, the degree of discrimination which has produced the finest examples of psychological writing in the short story, novel and the drama, or of emotional expression in poetry, is not to be found in this wide film audience which kills time casually at the cinema house and asks no more than the usual star parade and the display of glamour, and escapist excitement in the simple stereotypes of our picture. While these demands may be more fundamentally healthy than many critics care to admit, they lead to conventions of story and character which defeat their own ends until commercial cinema is bogged down in its own success and lives in the display of the physical contours and personalities of the stars.

This situation must not lead to the neglect of the film as an art-form. By becoming an industry and business, films should not forget their inheritance. The film makers in forgetting this will ultimatly kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. For the sake of entertainment or education we need not cease to be artistic. For making money out of this business, we need not be vulgar and ugly. Even currency and stamps are made to conform to artistic standards. Ugly and inartistic films will ultimately fail in their purpose of entertaining or educating the masses.

The film should not also forget its poetic approach. The poetic approach in the film is flexible and eloquent under the control of the Director, and it offers him

resources of expresion which will win his devotion and excite his genius; and these resources are not available in the same form in the other arts. Film is not a mere substitute for the drama or the novel, but an art with its own peculiar properties to arouse the aesthetic susceptibilities of artist and audience.

Certain qualities it possesses, are atonce obvious and have frequently been discussed. While the novel is a narrative form dependent on the descriptive imagination of a writer working for the single reader, the film narrates by means of a series of photographed images representing the chain of physical action and showing the development of characters by means of gestures, expression and dialogue. Whereas the novelist can narrate, if he wishes, through dialogue and the indirect description of action, his special powers lie in the analysis of his characters' motivation since he has direct access to their minds and himself creates their emotional structure. The dramatist's skill lies ultimately in his power over dialogue as an expression of character and over the pace and timing of his narrative in terms of the scene divisions of his play; he too, depends on the actor to convey his meaning to an audience group held together in the common communion of the theatre. The personal relation of the actor to an audience is of the greatest moment in the live theatre; he is there to establish through his individual presence the experience of the drama. This link is achieved in a different way in the cinema where only the image of the actor is present and in a restricted manner on the Radio where only the voice of the actor is heard.

Whether it is a novel, play or the film, in its ultimate analysis, an interesting story forms their factual bases. But the close knit dramatic construction helps us immensely in presenting a story through any medium and the basic or fundamental qualities of action or interaction are the same for the drama on the stage, screen or radio. It is true that the three different media of the stage, screen and radio condition the construction of plays meant for them; but it is equally true that an essentially good play like "Sakuntalam" or "Hamlet" can never fail to lose its perennial charm and vital dramatic qualities whether presented on the stage, screen or radio or as a puppet play or even as a shadow play. More than all the great poetry in the dialogues of thes dramas, the particular development of the incidents, leave a residual dramatic quality, which I would call as the 'L C.M.' —the Lowest Common Measure—of the essential dramatic quality necessary for the success of a play whether it is on the stage, screen or radio.

If we can retain this L. C. M. of the essential dramatic quality in our film stories, then we can be sure of their success. The higher purpose of the films must be to re-discover and revitalize the genuine dramatic qualities in life and present them in an artistic form.

It is well known that Art not merely imitates life, not exactly reflects it; it refracts life to some degree, it exaggerates it to some extent and often it idealises life, concentrates it and sublimates it; but life goes on imitating Art and while constantly aspiring to reach the inevitable condition of Art, reaches fulfilment.

If this can be said of the films, without life merely imitating their outward glamour, then only would they have served humanity. Our films must represent life in its higher values and finer emotions and worthy of emulation.

In the scale of cultivated arts, acting and drama are the easiest to register their appeal and response, and film drama being pre-eminently visual is capable of a commoner understanding than the sophisticated stage play. And Drama through whatever media it is presented, is the one and only Art which does not and cannot thirve without an audience.

A poet can compose for his own inner satisfaction and recollect his emotions in tranquillity, a musician can sing out his own inner urge and find self satisfaction in the sound structures he creates; a painter

can paint to give vent to his emotions in colour and tone; a sculptor can chisel and mould to formalize his emotional urge; a dancer can dance and be lost in its rhythmic cadences but we cannot enact a drama, we cannot produce a film for our own delectation and satisfaction. This may be very obvious and necessary in its business aspect, but from its artistic view point it is equally a necessity and the audience reaction is the biggest factor in the evolution of the film as an art form and for its business success.

It is the audience that demands and justifies the dramas and films we have; it is a cultivated audience that can raise the dramatic tone and temper of a Nation and if the authentic stage lives and thrives, it can lead us to better films. Living and vital drama can always advance the film and the film in its turn can derive all the needed sustenance from living drama and a vibrant stage as it has so effectively done from Poetry in all its visual figures of speech. The film owes its power to the mobility of its images combined with the selective use of sound and dramatic dialogue. Film as a poetic medium very few perhaps realise in its entirety and if the film makers understand the great potentiality of the medium, they will produce the right type of pictures, which will challenge life, which will be a provocative "criticism of Life".

When CHOLAS ruled over this part of our land they were rich patrons of ART

They were discriminating too

DUMMY HORSE DANCE

A Favourite Entertainment
The Fine Technique of Our Heritage

There is one way only and for the right one we are always commanded

Because we carry a proud

RECORD — ORIGINAL STAMP — CAPACITY EXPERIENCE & DETERMINATION

TO SERVE YOU

P. VEERASWAMI & JAYALAKSHMI

Original Tanjore Dummy Horse Dance Party,

10, Perumal Koil Gorden, 5th Lane, MADRAS-1

Will Dance In Pure Forms Be Acceptable TO Film?

By Bhasker Roy Chowdry

•*Mr.* Bhasker Roy Chowdry *is a dance director and he explains* the difficulties of his class in adhearing to the pure forms of Bharatha Natya *in films and warns against* tampering *with the art.*

'Sangeetha' is defined to mean and include vocal as well as instrumental music, as also 'nritya' (dance and expression). Song and dance go together. They form the integral elements in manifestation, creation and evolution itself. The art of dance and expression can be classified under these heads. Nritya is dance pure and simple, unaccompanied by gesture or language. The society dances in the western countries and the ballets are these. Lasya is an art attributed to the fair sex. Nritya is gesticulation or expression without language so careful and so perfect in portrayal, as to enable the audience to understand and follow the unspoken thought and conception of the actor. This form has attained a remarkable degree of improvement in Malabar, where it goes by the name of Kathakalai and Sakkiar Kootu. Nritya is dramatic representation, where song, dance, expression, speech and scenery are combined.

Few are interested in this classical dancing and a very few can understand its rich artistry and rare beauty. The soul communes with itself. In its rapture and esctacy, it reveals a world, far from ours, where music and feeling, thought and expression are one. We see the urge of desire in the eyes of the artist. Natya is the triumph of mind over body or the perfect harmony that prevails or should prevail between them both.

It becomes necessary that to understand Natya, one should be steeped in classical tradition, with an instinctive taste and culture There should be a passionate desire to know and love art in its pure forms.

Dancing mostly is limited to its first phase only that is, that which confines itself to pure rhythmic movements (nritya). Expression or the second phase does not find a place in the scheme. Their best approach is to our Abhinayas, and one can find this in their tableus and poses. Certain scenes and events are represented by particular grouping of figures or bodily formations, in which more than one actor takes part. There is nothing in the western literature comparable to our Alankara, and Abhinaya sastras. We are rich in our poetic literature commencing from our Rama yana. Illustrating various phases of love are in our classics, such as Rasamanjari, Sringara Tilaka, Amar Satche, Padams and Javalies

In Bharatha Natya every shade of feeling finds adequate expression but its subtlity, grace and beauty defy description. Erotic sentiment, finds the finest expression from the raptures of the lovers' first embrace to the subdued grace with which they face the daily tastes of life. It takes into account every aspect of human existance from the mind in its movement to the soul in its unrest. It is governed by laws and in its strict adherence to tradition and covention, it reveals a classical type of beauty. It aims to reveal beauty and not to obscure it.

It is not unintellgible to the uninitiated public. The public may not follow the subtle rhythm but they may in a sense respond to its appeal. The public invariably feels, it is treated to something rich and strange in witnessing Bharatha Natyam. The aesthetic emotions communicated, even it be only to a privileged few, the visual beauty expressed in the Mudras is the common property of all.

Dancing being what it is, it is but natural that the basic modes of expression, though varying in form slightly, is just the same whether meant for the stage or screen. Our classical dances are finished to such fine

thin edges that it will be absurd to tamper with them in any manner.

But dance in pure form is not acceptable to our producers. They say that films are meant not only for the enlightened but also to the masses. It is felt that the classical Mudras will be extremely difficult for the public to understand. They say again that Bharatha Natya is an expression of devotion and intermediate dances like Alarippu, Jathiswaram, and Tillana are meant to relieve Padams.

Dance in the film, they say is of a purely entertainmental value. Mostly it is a sexual stimulant in film. When this classical dance is entrusted to the Dance directors and they are asked to cater at the same time to film needs, the result we have is one despicable caricature of the West. We see all kinds of dancing on the screen nowadays. The sources of all kinds of dances can only be drawn from the classics. Our Dance directors must bear this in mind. They must realise that they have a mighty important role to play. They may take it as a matter of duty to society. They need not be influenced by fancies of the film gods. The tendency to copy from the western stage is very pronounced. But our background is quite different.

It must also be said that it has become almost a fashion to condemn film dance irrespective of its attainments. It is said passionate gestures are portrayed on the screen on the excuse that the large public need such a catering.

The public can be satisfied. Films are necessary. But there should not be degradation in art. It is bound to have a demoralising effect. There is an imperative need for Dance directors to girdle up their loins and produce every time the right type.

It must also be realised that the Dance Directors have their own problems. They are told sometimes that a flesh mass of 300 and odd pounds must be made to dance and suit a stage. They are asked to tame the fighting kumaries, more fitted to arenas than stages. They are asked to mould out of a material over which they have no say. They cannot disregard a producer. The problem must necessarily go back a little more to get solved.

The fact remains that there have been very great personalities on the screen. Kumaries Kamala and Vyjayanthimala, the Travancore sisters and last but not least the inimitable Balasaraswathi are all great exponents of this great art. They are happy reminders that things are not as bad as they are made out to be.

Dancing is a noble art of expression of mind. Silver Screen is the golden medium of rehabilitating this rich legacy of ours. May our producers realise this, and allow this great art of ours to be expressed in its proper forms.

WHEN YOU NEED AN ACCOMPLISHED PLAY-BACK SINGER TURN YOUR THOUGHTS TO ONE WITH TRADITION EXPERIENCE & GRADUATION IN MUSIC

M. SAMBASIVAM

16, 1st School Street

Jagannathapuram, CHETPUT, MADRAS.

A Place of ART is a Place of PILGRIMAGE

Religious, Historical & Life Paintings of all sizes

Adorn the Gallery

And are available :

When Old Paintings Need Retouching or Renovating

When you need execution of Bronze or Marble statues with or without Canopy

THE ONE PLACE OF WELCOME IS THE PALACE OF REAL ART

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

56, Harris Road, MADRAS.2.

ADMISSION FREE

On all except Sundays 7-30 A. M.—6 P. M.

K. V. VYTHIANATHAN,

Founder.

A Peep into Kannadian Literature

By Prof. M. M. Bhat M. A.
Head of Kannada Dept. Madras University.

Kannadian literature is the second oldest in the south and in these columns, Prof. M. M Bhat takes a birds eye view of same tracing its growth and development in recent times.

It is extremely difficult to state when Kannada Literature made its beginnings. That it is one of the oldest cultivated languages of South India is an accepted fact. It belongs to the family of languages familiarly known as Dravidian. It is an accepted fact that the antiquity of Kannada goes farther than all other Dravidian languages except Tamil. Peculiarly enough the word Kannada is used to denote the Kannada country, Kannada Language and also the Kannada people. Rev. Fr. Heras has opined that Kannadigas are referred to in one of the seal inscriptions of Mohenjo Daro as an ancient tribe of the land. The symbol employed to denote them is an "eye" with a small sign placed above it denoting a person. Father Heras reads it as Kannanir (people who have eyes). If this statement could be corroborated by further researches, the history of Kannada goes back to the milleniums before the Christian era. Be that as it may, we have ample evidence from the writings of foreign geographers like Ptolemy to establise the historicity of Kannada from the early centuries of the Christian era.

The earliest extant Kannada writing is recorded in an old Kannada inscription of about 450 A.D discovered at a place called Halmidi in Mysore State. By that time, the Kannada language had developed considerably Through the course of four more centuries, we come across several other Kannada inscriptions written in Archaic Old Kannada. Several of these extol noble ideas expres ed in splendid poetic compositions.

The earliest extant Kannada work is Kavirajamarga (Road for Royal Poets). It was produced during the reign of the Rastrakuta King, Nripatunga Amogavarsha (814-877). As its name suggests, it is a lakshana work. It is common knowledge that in a language Rhetorics, Grammar, Prosody and Poetics are not the first to be produced. They come naturally after the creation of good literature. Hence, this is another proof positive to show that Kannada Literature must have flourished for several centuries before the 9th century A.D. This great work is specially important and sacred to Kannada people, because it gives a host of useful information about Kannada people, Kannada country, Kannada language, Kannada writers, types of literature, etc.

I will just quote one verse from that book wherein a tribute is paid to the natural cleverness of the Kannadigas at that time ;

> Padan Aridu Nudiyalum Nudi
> Dudan Aridu Arayalum Arapar A Nada Vargal
> Cadurar Nijadim Kurito
> Dadeyum Kavyaprayoga Parinata Matigala.

(Capable are the people of that country in making speeches with apt words and in understanding and judging speeches made by others. Being naturally skilful, even without special study, they are well-versed in the usage of poetry).

It is very unfortunate that none of the earlier specimens are available to-day. Old Kannada Literature is of a wide and varied range The works may be divided broadly under three heads, according to the nature of their c o n t e n t s. (i) Pure Literature (Sahitya), (ii) Lakshana Works and (iii)Lokopakara works, mostly scientific works, such as medical, veterinary, mathematical, astrological, etc. Under each head, we have plenty of good stuff.

Most of the early writers adopted the champu form of composition, i. e. a mixture of prose and poetry. Even a work on medicine would be written thus. Perhaps in those days when printing was unknown, it was found convenient to set down knowledge in verses and commit them to memory. And this could be easily passed on from sire to son.

It was during the time of Sri Basava, the Veerasaiva religious reformer (about 1160 A.D) that simple prose became a very effective vehicle of current thought The great Basava and many of his followers couched their experiences in rhythmical prose called

vacanas. They were simple, direct and free from all pedantic mannerisms. During this period there seems to have prevailed a feeling among the people that the Champu form of poetry was more for scholars; hence the Desi metres called Shatpadis and Ragales became popular; poems set in those metres were extremely pleasing to the majority of the populace. This does not mean that they were flat and devoid of all merit. Some of these compositions in Desi metre can stand comparison with any great champu work, e.g Kumara Vyasa's Bharata or Ratnakara Varni's Bharatesa Vaibhava written in Desi metres are admired as great works by one and all.

In the Champu field, Pampa Bharata (10th century), Gadayuddha by Ranna (10th century), Lilavathi by Nemichandra (12th century), Girija Kalyana by Harihara (12th century) are some of our best works. In the field of Desi types of composition, Harischandra Kavya by Raghavanka (12th century), Kumara Vyasa Bharata (15th century), Bharateswara Vaibhava by Ratnakara Varni (16th century) are some of our best works.

On account of the very genius of our people, it is difficult to find among our ancient work any literary piece divorced completely from a religious background. No work will be commenced without invocatory verses. The poet might not mention his name place, date, etc., but he would not fail to sing the glory of his deity. This had made some unwise critics dub our old literatures as "Religious Propaganda Literature". But some religious or mythological themes cannot deprive the works of their literary merits If religion or mythology is to be taboo in literature, some of the world's best literary treasures have to be lost, e.g. Paradise Lost, Iliad, and Ramayana. That is untenable

Some of the great poets like Pampa, Ranna, or Nemichandra are the very embodiments of poetic genius, deep scholarship, apt expressions and rich vocabulary. They are good students of human nature and observers of mother nature as could be evidenced by their portraying of characters and description of nature. We find in them a burning love of nationalism. In one of the stanzas, Pampa, our first great poet sang, "The people of Banavasi (now a forlorn territory in Bombay Karnataka) are the very asylum of affection, enjoyment, music, beauty and sweetness. By ill luck if it be not possible to be born as a human being in that Banavasi country, let one be born there at least as a bee or a cuckoo." What lofty patriotic sentiment is this?

Even some of the great Champu poets or Rhetoricians, hated unnecessary importation of Sanskrit. The author of Kavirajamarga compares it to the bad taste produced in the combination of boiling milk with drops of butter-milk. Another patriot, Nayasena puts it down as a mixture of ghee and oil. It was given to the Veerasaiva mystics headed by Basava to disentangle Kannada from the wild Champu wood and difficult Samskritic labrynthine ways. Their unique experiences have found spontaneous expressions in beautiful apostrophies called vacanas. Basava, Allama Prabhudeva, Siddharma, Akkamahadevi, Chennabasava, are some of the outstanding luminaries of this school. Here is one vacana of Basava:

"Ayya endare swarga-elavo endare naraka".

(A courteous word like "Ayya" Sir to your fellow-being is itself Heaven; discourtesy by uttering "Yelavo"-You fellow-is itself Hell).

There was another noble band of Kannadigas called the Haridasas who like the Veerasaiva teachers were great mystics. They sang the glory of the Lord and the significance of the eternal verities in exquisite simple verses called "padas". Purandara Dasa and Kanaka Dasa are the most important of these immortal bards. Another important luminary that shines in the Kannada firmament for ever is the All-Knowing Sarvajna who belonged to the 15th century. He is to Kannada what Tiruvalluvar is to Tamil and Vemana to Telugu. His terms and pithy sayings sung in easy triplets are great maxims, covering a wide range of human knowledge. He is not a Kannadiga who does not know at least some stanzas from Sarvajna. These are only random samplings of ancient and medieval Kannada literature.

The latter half of the nineteenth century marks the beginning of the modern era in Kannada Literature. Almost the entire Karnataka was by then under the British rule or influence. The zealous Protestant Missionaries like Rev. Kittel, rendered valuable services to the cause of Kannada by compiling dictionaries and editing ancient classical works. Much of the work of the period was in the form of school books and

translations from English, Bengali, Sanskrit and Mahrathi. There were some periodicals which paved the way for creative work also.

There was a new awakening in the first quarter of the present century. The influence of western literature and institutions created a wholesome impression on the people. The national movement produced a revolution also in the natuie and content of our literature. The surge of nationalism struck the heart-strings of great sons of Karnataka. Shanta Kavi, M. N Kamath, Govinda Pai, Bendre, Puttappa (to mention only a few) have produced rich poetry that is dynamic. Besides these poets, we have fine story writers novelists, and dramatists, who can really educate the nation by presenting a judicious combination of the practical and the ideal. Variety, richness and progress are to be found in some of our best works, although there is a large amount of useless stuff which cannot stand the test of time. Poetry, short story, novel, drama, children's literature, travels, biographies, history, geography, criticisms, researches, and sciences are some of the sections that we can easily mention Under each section we have several good contributions which will adorn any literature. The impact of western literatures is considerable. Some of the best English, French, Greek, and Russian Works have been translated or adapted into Kannada. Poets like B.M Srikantiah employed blank verse and popularised it freeing themselves from the fetters of *Prasa* (Monai in Tamil). To mention only a few of our best luminaries of the modern period, we have B. M. Srikantiah, D V. Gundappa, Govinda Pai, Thimmappayya, Puttappa, Bendre, Karanth, A N Krishna Rao, Masti, Sedyapu, Sri Ranga, T. P Kailasam, Shankara Bhat, A. N. Murthy Rao, S. B Joshi—each in his own way has made distinct contributions to Kannada literature There have been some capable woman writers too.

During the last two decades there has been a vast production of literature, some of which is good, having educational value The conventional and traditional types are fast disappearing. They are truer mirrors of life than before. But in some cases, that sweet ring of genuineness and genius is wanting. Much is what may be called light literature. There is a lot of second rate imitation. There is much undigested stuff too. We want more of that ennobling literature which can be produced as a result of genius, scholarship and hard work.

HOW OLD IS MAGIC ?

—IT IS OLDER THAN MAN

Magic, they say, is the pretended Art of producing marvellous results by the Aid of Spirits or of secret forces of Nature

Is it any Unknown chemical Action which causes the Milk poured to VANISH into Thin Air?

YOU START DISBELIEVING YOUR SENSES

When a Hand-cuffed man BREAKS the ROPE with no Apparent effort

You lose Faith in Security Measures

If in an emergent FOOD SHORTAGE Razor Blades prove as good as cereals You scratch your head and decide to see what these all mean.

Prof. MESDRI produces these and many more apparently miraculous effects by natural means.

From KABUL to CAPE he is the MOST SOUGHT ENTERTAINER to make a grand success of a Party, Occasion or Function.

HE HAS A SURPRISE PACKET FOR EVERY AUDIENCE

And Choose Yours By Contacting:

PROF. MESDRI

60, NORTH TANK SQUARE,
TRIPLICANE, MADRAS.

A Prince Among Artists

By K. V. Vythianathan, G. D. Art.

Mr. K. V. Vytbianathan, has intimate contacts and connections with the Ravi Varma School of painting and in this, the devoted disciple pays his tributes to his master.

During a period of peace and tranquillity in the progressive State of Travancore in south, fine arts blossomed into full efflorescence, when Raja Ravi Varma Koil Thampuran, the prince among artists, was born on 29th April 1848, in Kilimavanoor, which means the birth place of parrots and deer. The family is royal and the rulers of Travancore for well nigh two centuries are descendants of the Koil Thampurans of Kilimavanoor from Unni Kerala Varma to the present Highness the Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin. Fine arts was in the family, his mother being a talented composer of music in Malayalam; his younger brother a painter of repute. His uncle Raja Ravi Varma, was a painter of considerable merits. When as a boy, the boy artist disfigured the fine walls and flooring of the mansion, with charcoal scribblings, his uncle saw the inherent genius in the young boy and atonce initiated the tender boy into the mysteries of painting. The promise of the boy was so great that his uncle took him to the Royal Household in one of his visits and made an offering of the works of the future artist to the Maharaja. The Maharaja was so pleased with the performances of the boy that when one Theodore Jenson, an European artist was engaged to paint the Royal portraits, he was not only introduced but actually put into the ward of the European artist. This gave him an opportunity and occasion to admire the combination of colours and the effect produced so subtly. Even then he was able to follow the methods and directions chalked out by the great foreign painter.

In 1873 he got himself still further into the inner circles of the court His marriage with an younger sister of the late Senior Rani of Travancore of the Mavalikara Royal family and his geniality and affiability earned for him an intimate association with the palace and he had a studio inside the palace itself.

Ravi Varma made his debut in the fine arts which was to win for him eternal glory by his entry into the Madras Fine Arts Exhibition with the picture of a 'nair lady' at toilette which won for him a gold medal. Since this was a fine piece of work, Lord Hobart, the then Governor of Madras, sent this to the International Exhibition in Vienna, where again it won a gold medal and a certificate. The following year Ravi Varma made another mark, winning again a gold medal at Madras, with the painting of a Tamil Lady playing on a sarbat, which picture with two others were presented to the then Prince of Wales, (His Majesty Edward VII) when he visited India in 1875.

Son of a Brahmin Nambudri as he was, he was initiated into study of Sanskrit and though at first he showed indifference, as he advanced in age, he was greatly drawn towards the classics. The picture of Sakunthala's love letter to King Dushyantha, which won again the Governor's Medal in 1878 was a marvel of great understanding and fine exposition. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the then Governor were the proud buyers.

This enjoined on him a call to paint the life-size portrait of the Duke, a work which turned out most successful and shone by comparison with some eminent western painters. More than all, this established him as an international artist, his reputation going very high.

The next work of note "Sita's ordeal of banishment of Rama" done at the suggestion of the new Maharaja, became the property of Sir T. Madhava Rao, who had it exhibited in Poona Fine Arts Exhibition in 1880 and won the Gaekwards' Gold Medal. An embarassing situation developed as the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Thomas Ferguson wanted to buy it which was not for sale. The situation was got over by an exact replica being painted again for the Governor, who in appreciation, presented an album of the photograph of the Royal Family in England. By now the artist had established a reputation for grasp and understanding of the Puranic and Mythological subjects. He was invited to Baroda to undertake some important works.

The next invitation, a princely welcome was from the then Ruler of Mysore, Maharaja Sir Chama Rajendra Wodayar, as whose guest for three months during his stay in Mysore, he painted the pictures of the Maharaja and his family.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1888, invited him to Baroda to paint a set of fourteen pictures from the Ramavana and the Mahabaratha for purposes of adorning his newly built palace.

There was a demand for his pictures just then. At the suggestion of Sir T. Madhava Rao, an Oleographic Press in Bombay was founded and his pictures were printed in large numbers to meet the growing demand.

In 1892, the Artist presented a set of 10 pictures to the Chicago Exhibition and there was great appreciation for them. Ravi Varma won two medals and a Diploma.

In 1900, Lord and Lady Curzon visited Travancore. The artist and his brother who were presented to the Viceroy took the opportunity to exhibit the fine works. The Viceroy was impressed with the fine characteristics of grace, and freedom from stiffness in the pictures, which in his opinion, compared very favourably with the best of professional work in the field.

The artist next had a call from Udaipur by the Maharana to get the portraits of

himself and four of his renouned ancestors from old paintings in the family. This work included that of Maha Rana Pratap Singh, the greatest hero Rajaputana has ever produced and a contemporary of Akbar.

There now came a stage in the life and thought of the artist, that having established his name and fame in three continents, and having amassed enormous wealth from the profession, he must seek his retirement and with that in view, he sold his rights over the press and moved to Kilimavanoor.

The Court call was still there and Lord Ampthil commissioned the artist to paint the photograph of Sir Arthur Havelock for the Government House at Madras. "There are very few artists of the eminence of Raja Ravi Varma who could perform such a feat so successfully or who could ever dare to attempt it." So said the Lord.

Ravi Varma had the unique honour of having been presented with the Kaisiri Hind Gold Medal during their Majesties birth day celebrations of 1904, a singular and unique honour bestowed on the artist.

(Continued on next page)

Family–Its Vicissitudes, Past & Present

By Prof. T. M. Krishnamachari, M.A. B.L., F.R. Hist.

Prof T. M. Krishnamachari is an intellectual luminary whose thought provoking article will prove a powerful antidote to the poison dessiminated by free thinkers like Bertrand Russel and others about free love.

Family has been the pivot of the unceasing movement of human society whose richness and complexity have been the result of age-long evolution calling into play, century after century, varying physical and psychic forces. It has not only been co-eval with social growth but has been proved to exist even in the sub-human and animal world. In its human level, its essence has been the attachment of man and woman, regularised in law and custom, by a definite wedlock and strengthened by the urge of parental affection. It occupies a central position in the individual as well as social activities of man, operating as a nerve centre, self-sustaining and self propagating. Varying as it has been from time to time in form and purpose, it has never yet ceased to be the foundation of society.

As a social institution, it has harnessed the human sex drive to social purposes. With its help, man has been strengthening his self-control and regularising, idealising and stabilising his dynamic impulses for fruitful endeavour. In ensuring the perpetuation of the race, it has been rendering the loftiest service to humanity—a service no other agency can perform. Its cohesive force has bound society from its infancy by creating a home for the young and the immature, where parental affection for the offspring scorns weakness, is fearless of danger, unimmeasurable in depth, great in intensity, unlimited in strength and scornful of consequence.

While it has been the cradle of human race, it has also been the cradle of its culture as well as the means of its transmission to posterity. Self-expression, differentiation of activities, evolution of personality, generation of sysmpathy, good will, good manners and morals, loyalty to and appreciation of common interests were first developed in the narrow circle of the primal parental home. That importance connot be said to have vanished even today because, even now, the cradle is the first abode of man and his just toddling steps as a baby are

(*Continued from previous page*)

With his brother Raja Raja Ravi Varma he accepted a palace invitation from Mysore to excute the work for the newly built palace His brother took ill and died at Madras, where he was moved for treatment. The work was abandoned but renewed next year. The following year the then Prince of Wales, visited Madras and Ravi Varma was invited and presented to the Royal Highness He was with the Royal party again at Mysore. As the Court Artist he visited the shikar expeditions. This gave him an opportunity to rapidly and originally execute the hunts and camp life in the forests of Mysore.

His return from Mysore found him loaded with honours but that also broke his health and in 1906 on the 9th day of October a diabetic carbuncle claimed him for the victim.

Thus has vanished an artist only to live in the memories for all time. Ravi Varma lives in every house constantly reminding us through his pictures of religious background. Ravi Varma created a painting school of his own. The artist goes to nature for suggestions, especially for his keynote but the harmony he builds up on this basis is the work of his imagination alone. This sums up the view of Ravi Varma's School. He was a prince by birth and tradition and a prince in his attainments as well.

directed by the hands of a loving mother while his first education starts in her lap.

Family has also been the source from which, through ancestor-worship performed round the family hearth by its members, religion took man to the worship of one true God.

As an economic unit, the family appropriated the labours of the husband and the wife and later of children for common use as insurance against want and privation in an uncertain world. Diversion of labour was first practised in its precincts in the allocation of domestic duties between man and woman. The material interest of the parents always centered round their home and economic forces have shaped the organisation and the purposes of family life.

While the family has thus been through the ages a invaluable basis of social progress, of late especially since the time of the Great World War a special challenge has been thrown against this hallowed institution which bids fare to threaten its stability and even its foundations It has come in the shape of a new freedom in sexual relations identified with a romantic life of marriage where amatory preferences stimulated by cinemas, sex appeals and sex magazines seem to dominate and threaten morality and tradition and jeopardize the great social purpose of safe racial perpetuation. The Freudial idea came to be propogated in platforms big and small where codes of morality became objects of a very few under the inspiration of flappers who openly preached that science taught new and disturbing things about sex and were supported by the sentiments of writers like Mr. Bertrand Russel who believed in the right equally shared by men and woman to free participation in sex experience. These ideas found congenial soil mostly in towns where opportunities for social observation, scrutiny and criticism are gradually diminishing The light hearted-challenge thus thrown at religion and morality constitute a grave menace to society and can hardly escape unqualified condemnation. Such forms of loose relations are highly pernicious in their consequences. If their infection is not checked at the very outset it is bound to spread fast and wide and threaten the perpetuation of the race.

A re-shuffling of the relations between man and woman has also been induced by factors unconnected with the aberration pointed out above. Free competition and contract, the new scope for self-expression for enjoyment of life and of new alignment of power due to economic self-sufficiency are giving to the new woman a sense of importance and social value They have generated in her a desire for independence and equal status with man—a desire sharpened by her experiences during the great wars. She has sought happiness in her own way in promising careers in the professions or in the practice of art, literature or social work which offer scope for her feminine self expression away from the absorbing pursuit of family life. While her claims have to be given due weight and her right to independent pursuit of careers respected, we may take comfort in the thought that her activities may go to enrich common social heri-

CHIDAMBARAM is the living inspiration for the Art of Dance and Expression. Great exponents continue to flourish here and in the District of Tanjore It is one thing to expound and quite another to impart.

Born in the traditions of Chidambaram, in the village of Tharangampadi Sri Kunjidapadam Pillai moved to Tanjore for his study and learning under Sri Muthukumaraswami Pillai.

Having taken up to specialisation, at an young age, today when he is hardly 27, he carries the wisdom of years. That he is a class tutor, any one looking at the number and quality of his pupils would readily agree.

Your daughter needs education. The best of training in Baratha Natyam can be had at no great cost from.

CHIDAMBARAM

P. S. KUNJIDAPADAM PILLAI

4-Peddu Naicken Street,

MADRAS-1.

tage by supplementing the contributions of family life.

Lastly comes the case of the woman who has entered the state of wedlock but developed sense of rights and responsibilities which make them desirous of rendering their share to the welfare of society in addition to the part they have to play as mothers and wives within the precincts of the family. As the recent discussions in Lok Sabha in New Delhi, would show, this is a complicated case where it is difficult to decide off hand either way. Many such women may for physical and mental reasons be unfit to raise up to the level of their ambition without failing in the discharge of their onerous and compelling duties in the circle of their home. Only those who are aware of the full implications of their new life and of their effect on their domestic responsibility and are confident of their power, aptitude and strength to justify the dual life of their choice will be justified in their decision to embark on it. Matrimony is not compulsory for any one. But when once its status has been sought they inevitably flow certain social consequences from which there should be no escape in the fruitless pursuit of personal aims or ambition since that status compels them first to provide a fitting home for the nurture of the future citizens of the state If no harm need be apprehended on this score then only married women will be justified in desiring to live the larger life. Then such a life may even prove a great advantage to the family itself because to make them less of bores. They would also realise that whatever satisfactions they may derive from their outdoor life their realm is a home of which they are undisputed queens and radiating joy.

In India, family had a more powerful hold on life and that for a longer time than in any other country. Our literature, sacred and profane, lays down the highest ideals of family virtue, actively professed by the best in the whole course of the past. Even in everyday life the duties of husband and wife have been held to the practice of dharma in unision and concord appeasing the souls of their ancestors by propitiatory ceremonies and praying for their blessings for the progress and prosperity of their home. Wifely devotion to the husband was raised to the dignity of cult. All the services rendered by the institution of family in ancient times flowed from the Indian type in double measure. And who can deny that the solidarity of the Indian family groups, based on the sanction of religion and morality and strengthened by possession of common property, has not been mainly responsible for the preservation of Indian society in the midst of terrible storms that burst upon it from time to time!

But now its even course has come to be disturbed by a nexus of strong undermining forces. Though the persistent assault of foreign ideas and the challenging of new social and economic forces the old ideals are snapping though the old conditions of life have yet the strength to continue side by side with the new. The joint family whatever its strength in times past, has in the present individualist conditions, given way. Most in many families, of today men and women, nurtured in new ideas have yet to live side by side with those who are educated only in the old world learning.

The new woman even here claims equality with man in all spheres of life and wishes if not to steer clear of matrimony atleast to live a fairly free and easy life asking for the right to forge its purposes in her own way. A revolt against the old repressions of human nature has landed her in a position full of dissatisfaction. An

When A MODERN WOMAN
Wants to make EVERYDAY
A PERFECT DAY
She thinks of a Material of pleasing TEXTURE highly ABSORBENT; Of a Safety Designed By a Doctor; Of a Comfort Unique in WEAR; Of an Ease in USE & REMOVAL—Such is
TAMPAX
Odour and Disintegration are the Abhorance of a Woman.
Choice of a Tampon is TAMPAX
M. G. SHAHANI & CO., (Bombay) LTD,
289, N. S. C. Bose Road, MADRAS-1.

earnest attempt on the part of our leaders to secure a proper adjustment of our society to the demands of the new conditions of life is therefore the part of wisdom. But the good, they must take care to see, is not thrown out with the bad when all the evils which work mischief and shakle legitimate freedom for woman as well as for man are rooted out, there will surely yet remain serving as a pattern for all the world to copy, the glorious traditions of the past—chastity, loyalty, sprituality and self-sacrifice.

Generally speaking, though disintegrating forces have been making family weaker, the state has superceded it in regard to many of its old functions, public organisations have been relieving it of many of its duties. Land has ceased to be its necessary basis and the grip of religion, its prop, is relaxing on society yet who can deny that for one indispensable purpose it must live. And live it will for that purpose. The compelling bond of blood relationship amongst its members will ever keep it existing as the indispensable foundation of society.

The primal instinct of self preservation that nature has implanted in the human breast will give it a place all apart. Economic interest may step into the place of land as its new foundation. The psychological factors generated by culture will induce men and women to apply their protective and humanitarian instinct first to their offspring. Self esteem being an essential element of man's nature and the stimulous to all effort and ambition and family pride will strengthen the bonds of family organisations. Intelligent appreciation of each other by women and men in its narrow circle will create a unity of feeling, a quick response to family appeals and the generation of common sympathy. Outside interests may divert their attention but not seduce their loyalty.

The parents will continue to desire to to see their offsprings happier and prosperous than themselves. The off-spring will gratefully see in it a refuge from which they may go but to which they can return at will. From it they derive their qualities. To it they direct their first thoughts and never can they forget that the place where they are loved for their own sake and are always an object of great solicitude in their dear home.

Thus even while the old sanctions have been relaxing, the new appreciations will step into their place and bind them together.

Thus unless a revolution, absolutely stranger and foreign to our present pattern of mind, convulses humanity and disrupts society, the great dynamic and conserving power of family life is bound to continue as the means of providing an ordered circle of relationship where the best in human nature will be garnessed and men taught the virtues of obedience and discipline, cooperation and self sacrifice, patriotism and devotion to duty without which human progress will be but a dillution and a snare.

To Readers

Enquiries from subscribers on any aspect of any game will be gladly answered through the columns of this Journal.

SUBSCRIBE

To Keep Alive A Need and A Necessity Of Every Home Library

The FIELD, Nungambakkam, Madras-6.

MOTORING SECTION

By V. Venuswami Iyengar, Ex A. S. A. E.

Mr. Venuswami Iyengar is the editor of this section. He is the first of the Indian Engineers to be admitted to the Society of Automotive Engineers. He was until recently in the Auto—Department of the M I T. He is a Complete Engineer and he will share his knowledge and experience with the readers in these columns.

Automobile Industry in India

Although phenomenal progress has been achieved in the field of automobile industry, researches and innovations continue and the automobile industry is on the race for more perfection.

India is still in the rudimentary stage in this particular branch of industry. If she were to attain the standard to compete with the highly developed countries, the need for experts and technical services cannot be over emphasized and insurmountable difficulties have to be overcome. During the period of British reign in India, automobile engineering was neglected mainly due to the fact that the then Government did not interest themselves in having a department of their own; thus the Indians did not take active study of the subject of automobile engineering. Further most of the engineers trained by the firms were only for servicing manufacturer's finished products viz repairing and replacing the worn parts etc. The lack of initiative, sufficient capital, enterprising spirit and continued dependence for parts on foreign imports also retarded the growth of industry in India.

Most the pioneers of this industry in other countries at the outset had their products piloted with the most of the parts—finished and unfinished articles—viz. forged crank shaft, connecting rod forgings, pressed channel frames, still castings, complete carburretor, electrical equipment etc. from other firms and also imported from foreign markets. Further, the articles made by other firms were checked to their specification by their own representatives before they left the factory Without having a sufficient knowledge of technical side in mass production of automobile engineering, a certain firm in the west embarked upon a mass production of automobiles. Thousands of parts were produced and while assembling they found the upper half and lower half of the crank case holes were not coinciding well. They therefore had to stop the assembling of the plant until the defect was rectified. This entailed them in a heavy loss. This instance is cited to show that perfect technical study of automobile engineering is sine-quo-non before attempting large scale production of automobiles. By experience it was also found that if the factory lay out was not done properly, the transit of articles to assembly line would be costly and heavy loss would have to be encountered. When another motor firm wanted to change to mass production, first they went to America to study the technical side of it and also their methods of manufacture and then they changed to mass production with success. Previously automobile companies used to shut down their plant for a week or so while tooling was proceeding on new models. It cost them heavily by way of compensation to be paid to unemployed workers. Automobile companies find it expedient now-a-days to lay up bank of parts so that old models can be kept up in production while tooling is going on new models rather then shut down as they formerly did. Delay in tooling will also hold up production of new models for markets If India wants to attain self sufficiency in the manufacture of cars as required by the automobile engineering standard, she should have well qualified men on the top to prepare a proper and well laid out programme so as to develop gradually and further, they should give intensive training for their technicians They should also be sent to foreign countries and make them work side by side along with them. A certain big automobile manufacturing company even today buys for its requirements raw materials and services from thousands of firms from different countries at an annual cost of

nearly two billion dollars.

As the automobile industry in India is still in the preliminary stage of development sufficient incentive and encouragement should be extended by the government for the development of automobile industry and it should be given an higher priority. As the manufacturers in India at the first stage have to import all important parts from abroad inclusive of the different varieties of alloys which go to manufacture automobiles they are subjected to hardships on account of duties levied on them and also hard hit by strict import controls To begin with, Government, in order to give sufficient fillip to this industry, should not only liberalise the import controls of these parts but also reduce the duties on them considerably. The consultants of the Government in this field should be men of exceptional ability—practical and theoretical—for automobile science is a highly developed subject.

The syllabus of automobile engineering in our institutions should be so prescribed that they start out students on the right tract—with the right fundamental knowledge and right approach and attitude of mind. It is essential that the subject matter be taught with an emphasis on the *why* as well as the *how* and that the laboratory work be done in a creative atmosphere with worthwhile investigations parallelling the instruction. A mere knowledge of subject matter of automobile engineering study does not constitute ability to practise engineering. The stress should be more on practical laboratory work.

Trade

The modern "furnace brazing" for steel has got many advantages over castings. Generally the brazing is done by using copper wire. Copper wire is pre-placed at the assembled joints to serve as the brazing metal. The copper wire melts at 1981°F. and the furnance temperature is usually maintained to about 2050°F The assembeld joints' parts are made to pass into this high heat The furance is so designed as to have protective atmosphere which serves the purpose of a flux to assure good wetting of the copper on the joints. After this, the assemblies are made to pass on to the other chamber having similar protective atmosphere, the chamber being fitted with water-jacketed cooling where the temperature is reduced to 300°F. or below so that they can be brought out into the air without getting discoloured and will be ready for further operations.

Typical applications in the automobile industry are as follows :—

Cast pullyes, waterpumps, torque converters and many other parts are now fabricated by furnace-brazing.

The advantages are as follows :—

(1) Light weight (2) Reduced machining (3) Better balance (4) Low cost (5) Longer life of the parts (6) Less inertia force.

The work is generally done in box-type or mesh-belt-conveyor type furnaces.

Formerly it was necessary to pickle scale and flux from outside and inside. and then the acid was raised out of the inside in order to clean the surface. "Furnace brazing" method produces clean neat bonds

The "Furnace brazing" is also used for brazing stainless steels and high-chromium alloys by using pure dry hydrogen or dissociated ammonia atmosphere to prevent oxidize the chromium.

For aluminuim-brazing, flux is necessary and so the protective atmosphere is not necessary because it shows no advantage with such alloys. Furnace temperatures are being maintained between 1090° to 1185°F.

Automobile Engineering

History : Some centuries back heavy objects were transported by sliding: later on they found out by rolling they can be moved more easily. They devised wheel barrow and wagon ; some of them were drawn by animals These vehicles were used for transporting purpose at the rate of 0 miles a day and at a speed of 5 miles per hour.

Development : First we will deal in external combustion engine In the year 1705 Thomas Newcomen, an English Blacksmith constructed a crude steam engine. A Frenchman named Captain Nicholas Cugnot built steam-driven three-wheeled vehicle which developed a speed of 2½ miles per hour. James Watt, a Scotchman, built the first efficient steam engine in the year 1775. In England about the year 1800 Richard Jrevithick built a steam Automobile. Julius Griffith, an Englishman constructed a steam driven passenger car in the year 1821. After

the year 1831, Summer and Ogle of England built the first high speed steam car capable of going 32 miles per hour.

Steam engine is an external combustion one.

Internal Combustion Engine: It is not known who first invented the internal combustion engine. In the year 1678, Abbe Hautefeuille built an internal combustion engine. Between 1833 to 1866 patents were issued for various types of internal combustion engines. In the year 1867 in Germany Nicholas A. Otto was the first to introduce four stroke cycle engine. George Brayton an American patented the two-stroke cycle engine in the year 1872. In the year 1885 an internal combustion engine driven cycle was built by Gottied Daimler. In 1886 a three-wheeled carriage driven by internal combustion engine built by Carl Bens and the vehicle travelled at a speed of 10 miles per hour. Afterwards the Automobile Industry was developed. In the year 1895 November 25th, the first Automobile Race was held at Chicago.

Motor industries have undergone many difficulties that had to be overcome in perfecting it. Now we are in the noiseless motoring world and enjoying all the modern development.

Hints on Driving

Hand signals.

You should always give correct signals in advance. Notice in every instance where you change in direction or alternation in speed.

It is advisable to cultivate the habit of always giving the appropriate signal bearing in mind that the value of a correct signal is lost if it is given too late.

There is also an important legal point to bear in mind which is that the signal itself does not entitle you to do anything It is your duty to satisfy yourself that it will be quite safe to do what you have in mind and at the same time, give the correct signal well in advance.

Do not take it for granted that because you have given the necessary signal it will be quite safe for you to proceed as indicated. Always look in the mirror to make sure that the driver behind you has seen your signal, and is taking appropriate avoiding action. This is especially important when turning to he right or pulling-out to overtake.

It is not sufficient merely to point or simply dangle your hand out of the window making some vague gesticulation which can only serve to leave other people guessing as to what you really intend to do.

Entering a Main road.

Always approach a major road with the predetermination to stop before you join the main—line traffic. If you will always do this, there will never be any cause for anxiety on your part or for disturbance to other road users.

Leaving a Main road by turning to the right

Always give the appropriate signals well in advance say 25 yards. While making the turn, be careful not to encroach on the wrong side of the road.

Overtaking.

Overtaking will always demand extra caution even though you may be an expert driver. We have to give particular attention to several factors, some of which are constantly varying. The chief principle to bear in mind is that the driver of the over-taking vechicle is responsible to prevent endangering other road users or causing other drivers to change or alter speed.

The fundamental principle is to make sure the road ahead is clear and then to give correct signal in advance of about 100 feet before you overtake and also take a glance in the driving mirror to see if there is any one behind who is about to overtake you, and you must give him right of way. To satisfy yourself that the road is clear ahead for which you should take up a position in the outer traffic, which will enable you to see well beyond the vehicle you wish to pass and also to take stock of the vehicle approaching from the opposite direction. It is most important that you acquire the habit of estimating the speeds of those vehicles approaching the spot at which your car will be travelling abreast of the vehicle being overtaken. The point is this that your judgment should be such that at the time of overtaking at a particular point the opposite stream of traffic will not reach the spot before you finish overtaking provided the road is very wide; other wise there will be a head-on collision if both of you insist upon the right of way Before overtaking and if you find the conditions are favourable, you should proceed to overtake without signs of

(Continued on next page)

RADIO NOTES

By K. Nageswaran, B.A. (Hons) M.Sc. D I.C, (London)

This section is a regular feature of the Journal and is in charge of Mr. K. Nageswaran.

Radio Month

Last month—October 1954—witnessed Stations pouring out programmes for greater number of hours per day. The gap in transmission that used to exist in between broadcasts in the day time was filled and many of the stations put out almost continuously programmes from noon to eleven at night. New types of programmes and concerts were brought out. Some of them—so called audience-participation programmes, were effective in stimulating the interest of the listeners in the programmes and in radio as an instrument of entertainment and culture. Specifically with the purpose of discovering new talent and raising the standards of music in the country, competitions for young artists were organised on an All India basis in Karnatic and Hindusthani music, both vocal and instrumental.

The Radio trade and Industry also assisted during the radio month and initiated a drive towards the sale and installation of more radios. "Your home needs a Radio", was their slogan and various concessions and attractions were offered to the buyer, to make him buy during the month.

Why all this activity? Radio is the most effective and powerful means of mass communication available in the present day, whether it is used for entertainment, instruction or propaganda. In a country

---

(*Continued from previous page*)

indecision likely to confuse other drivers. When you are nearly level with the car you are overtaking, blow the horn and maintain the necessary speed to bring you back into line. Always endeavour to be driving in practically a dead straight line during the actual overtaking. Cars should always be driven on the left side of the road and not on the middle of road in order to vice facilities for overtaking cars to look ahead for opposite traffic.

Road signs.

Road signs are divided into two main groups. 1 prohibitory and mandatory signs, and 2. warning and informative signs Group 1. includes all those signs which control the movement of vechicles Group 2. includes warning signs without giving precise or arbitary instructions to the driver.

Hints

1. The car will run best if no attempt is made to interfere unnecessarly with adjustments.

2. In diagnosing any unsatisfactory condition in an automobile, one should adopt systematic check instead of the old hit-and-miss method, that is, to eliminate one after another the possible causes of the trouble. Take, for instance, if the trouble appears in the carburettor system, check it throughly before tinkering with some other unit. Then you will know that the carburettor system is correct. Next, take some other unit which produces similar trouble and check it carefully. In this manner eliminating one by one the possible causes, is the correct method to be adopted.

3. Permissible worn dimensions represent the limits of size to which parts may be worn and can be used again if it is fit for the full period of further service.

4. By worn limits is meant the amount of wear considered before the necessity for adjustment or re-placement of parts.

Consideration should be given to the following points which may arise as a result of wear :

(1) *Liability to fracture through weakness or fatigue.*

(2) Liability to cause excessive noise or vibration

(3) Liability to cause troubles such as oil, gas or water leakage.

like ours with a vast population, with low percentage of literacy, the spoken word can carry farther than the written word. In the ancient days under different conditions wisdom of the ages to posterity; and in a different setting the spoken word can play its part again, this time on a mass basis through radio. While the All India Radio through its transmitters is putting out programmes at high cost, it is felt that more and more advantage should be taken on the listening side, so that the expense to the nation may be set off by real advantages to its people,

Satistics and comparison with other countries would show how we stand in this matter of radio listening. In India today, we have hardly 10 lakhs of radios in use, while in U. K. the number is about 1/5 lakhs!

Modern Trends in Radio

Domestic Radio receivers of today do not differ very much from their counterparts of a decade or two ago, except for size, shape and get up There has been a trend towards miniaturization of components. The radio valves produced today are about ¼ or 1/5 the size they used to be. This decrease in size, which leads to economy in use of valuable materials has been achieved without loss of efficiency. This has been a great step forward, as the demand for such materials, has gone up more than one hundred times during the last decade or two. New materials which can be used in the construction of radio parts have also been discovered enabling manufacture of resistances, condensers, loudspeakers of such size that they appear like toys compared to their predecessors. This has enabled the production of such useful instruments like deaf aids, as well as portable radios, no bigger than an average camera.

Listener's Radio Corner

Readers are requested to send in any points or querries they would like to have cleared up in radio matters, reception, maintenance, service or information. We shall be glad to help through this column.

LEGAL QUIBBLE

The Sub Committe's report to the International Lawn Tennis Federation regarding the new foot-fault Rule was adopted for trial for a period of two years, after which the Federation would decide whether the old rule or experimental one should be adopted.

(A) That existing rule 7 and its associate note be placed in abeyance for a period of two years dating from January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1956.

(B) That for the same period the following new rule 7 and associated note be operative:

7. The server shall throughout the delivery of the service (a) not change his position by walking or running (b) maintain contact with the ground behind (farther from the net than) the base line (c) not touch with either foot the base line or any other part of the play area of the court.

Note (a) The server shall not by the following movements of his feet be deemed "to change his position by walking or running" viz., (i) slight movements of the feet which do not materially affect the location originally taken up by him and (ii) an unrestricted movement of one foot so long as the other foot maintains continuously its original contact with the ground.

(b) At no time during the delivery of service (i. e. from the taking up of the stance to the moment of impact of the racket and the ball—see rule 6) may both feet be off the ground simultaneously.

(c) The word 'foot' means the extremity of the leg below the ankle.

The Committee of Management has been instructed to place an item on the agenda of the annual general meeting of the Federation in 1956 to provide for a decision being taken at that meeting as to what rule should be finally adopted as from January 1957.

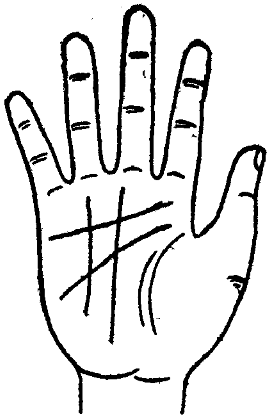
Existing rule 7 :—

(a) not change his position by walking or running

(b) Maintain contact with the ground.

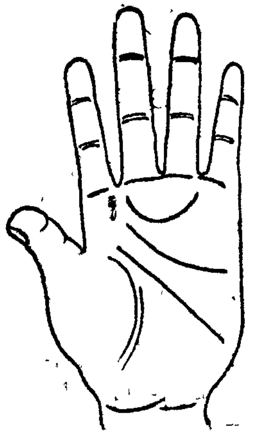
(c) keep both feet behind (i. e. farther from the net than) the base line.

The Palm That Tells Your Story



By Prof. Roy

Palmistry is a popular science of recent times and Prof. Roy explains it in these columns by a series



In my professional career, I have considered the palm of a man as a passport. When a person travels abroad, he carries a passport, on which his photo is fixed, besides information regarding the country of his origin, nationality, faith, the purpose of his visit, the length of time he would remain in the foreign state, how much money he possesses on his person and many other details connected with the visitor, are given in it. The same principle is applicable to the human palm. From the palm, we will be able to decipher the nature and characteristics of an individual, his antecedents regarding family connections, his outlook in life, general educational achievements and possibilities in this direction. Thus by a careful study of various formations, the lines, the mounts, shape length, colour etc., etc., connected with the palm, we will be able to divine the type of person one is.

It is my confirmed conviction that no human being can exactly fortell the future, which prerogative belongs to God alone; however, man having been made in the image of God, he is capable of understanding his own works if he applies his heart unto wisdom according to the inspired word, "God has sealed (written) the hands of the sons of men that they might know their own works."

The palm reveals whether the person in question is an honest one or otherwise, intelligent or unintelligent, a scientist or a philosopher, a murderer or a humanitarian a lover of peace or a strife monger, a man of good habits or a monstrous creature, a lover of pleasure or a person of temperance and so on. The palm also reveals whether these habits are inherited or acquired through early associations or as a result of various circumstances through which the individual had to pass in early life. It is an established fact, that no man loses anything by a sound knowledge of good things, but on the contrary in the lack of knowledge alone all the confusion in this world has its origin.

Man to man, there is absolutely no difference, whether one be a cooly or a leader that rules the earth; but on the contrary, one becomes a cooly as a result of his ignorance, while another becomes a great leader through a sound knowledge acquired by learning.

By a critical study of the hand one could understand whether one was born great, or greatness thrust upon him, or he made himself great through his own efforts Thus I see in a study of Cheiromancy commonly known as Palmistry. This will not in any way be detrimental even to the most advanced in culture. but on the other hand it gives one an increased knowledge of oneself and of the other whom one deals with every day.

As the palm is the key to the man, so is man key to creation or nature. When man

understands some mysteries of creation, he begins to understand or begins to realize the mysterious working of a hidden power or person whom we worship as God. Though constant communion with God, a man becomes a Mahatma, a son of God, a Buddha and so on Thus one could see that through a good knowledge man comes to the fountain of life, "on Whom we live. move and have our being". When we reach a stage where we can feel the working of this wonderful life giving power; then and then alone we begin to breathe the pure life of true civilization, culture, art and philosophy which culminates in 'True Love'.

Love produces avatars, whom we call a Rama, a Buddha, Jesus Christ, Mahatma and several others. Rama stood firm for Law, he preferred banishment, suffering nay even death to breaking the word or the law of promise, though the people wished him to be their king. Buddha stood against selfish desires. He thought that as long as man possesses that thing which is called 'Desire', he can have no salvation from sin, which is the cause of all misery, suffering, poverty, want and misfortune. Jesus, the man of the Cross, stood against every form of violence He made a complete sacrifice of himself from the cradle to the Cross, so that man might inherit an everlasting kingdom of Dharma. He is God in man He lived, died, but rose again and lives for ever as mediator between God and man.

In our present day our beloved Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his own life that we (the Indians) may enjoy freedom from political thraldom. How did all these become great and beneficial ? Is it not through knowledge ? then why not acquire it at any cost 'Man Know thyself'. 'What doth it profit a man if he gains the whole world and if he loses the soul at the end', through his ignorance.

How to study the Palm

First, the one who is interested in this department of knowledge must study as many books as possible on the subject, by standard authors who have practised for several years like Count Louis, Harmon, Noel Jaquin, Benham and others. The study of the books on this subject gives just an idea and nothing more. Compare your own hand with what you have learnt and see what points your life tallies with what you have studied. Study your own temperaments, your own desires both good and bad. How much you earn, how much you spend, how you behave with your friends, both male and female, how you treat your enemies, your good and bad friends, how you dress, live eat and worship

Study what lines are there in your hand that indicates anger, hatred, love, emotion ; how you adjust yourself in times of difficulties and prosperity; how you feel when you are tempted, flattered or criticised. If you do this carefully everyday you will be able to understand yourself much better than what you could do without such self-examination. This is the first important factor you should master. The second factor is that you should brave yourself to study the hands of your friends and try to understand your friends and their behaviour in the light of the knowledge you have gained from books and also from your own experience. *(To be continued)*

Read

THE FIELD

For all kinds of

Field News

FAMILY ASTROLOGY

By C. G. Rajan, B.A.

Mr. C G. Rajan, Retired Tahsildar and Taluk Magistrate is the author of several astrological works in Tamil, Planetary Tables, Tables of Lagna and other Bhavas in English and computor of Namagal Drigganitha Panchang. This is the first of a series.

By a series of articles under the above heading, it is proposed to give such astrological details as will enable the reader and the members of his or her family to examine the horoscope of a family member etc and to know for himself or herself. the important and broad horoscopic details or phalas as they are called without having to consult any outside amateur astrologer or a professional astrologer and thus to bring astrological lore to every house-hold for easy, ready and immediate reference.

(2) The word "Astrology" is formed of two Greek words namely "Aster" meaning a "Star" and "Logos" meaning reason or discourse and literally the Law and Doctrine of the Stars or Heavenly bodies. It is based to a considerable degree on its sister science of "Astronomy" which deals with the positions and motions of heavenly bodies or orbs. In the history of the development of human mind, it is a very remarkable fact that astronomy is the most ancient of the sciences. The idea has prevailed among the people from the ancient times that such very strange or wonderful appearances or occurrences in the sky of meteors, comets and eclipses were auguries or harbingers of the wrath of Heaven. It is seen from the earliest records of history that the idea that the fortunes or destinies of individuals and of empires even have been connected with the position motion, aspects and influence of heavenly orbs Astronomy and Astrology have been referred to in Hindu Vedas as an Anga or part of it At a period of very great antiquity, they were studied, cultivated and practised in India, China, Egypt and Chaldea. The Great Indian Rishies and seers who knew more about the world and other order than the moderner who wants to arrogate to himself all knowledge and condemn or ridicule astrology believed in astrology, invented rules, or dogmas or aphorisms of astrology and had handed over them to their generations for the benefit of humanity. Even Newton, the greatest scientist among the westerners, not to speak of a host of others of the western part of the world, believed in astrology. The opponent of astrology who wants to crush or destory astrology thinks egregiously like Sri Roger DeCoverley that he is the only wisest man in this world while all others are fools. If there were no truth in astrology, it would not have lived through so many ages and come to us with renovated or added lustre and glory, but would have been long ago swept away and given indecent burial. This itself is a great argument in its favour. Strangely we find that of late it plays such an important part in our modern life that it has fascinated the minds of the modern readers of newspapers journals and such other periodicals, that the reader eagerly clutches at the periodical and turns its pages over to see and know what is said in it about his Rasi Phalas Such is the hold that astrology has on humanity now Instead of decaying, as its opponent or critic would very much wish for, it tightens its grip on the people and tries to convert them into its determined votaries. Of course like every other science, it has its own limitations. The science of "Physics" also has its own limitations. For instance, Boyles Law is obeyed only to a certain limit and beyond that limit, it refuses to obey and on this score Physics cannot be condemned and said to be not a science. Astrology is a System of knowledge

like Medicine. Economics History and Politics and is entitled to at least equal, if not more, credit along with these so called sciences on which a good deal of public money is spent periodically. It will not be useless to spend also some money on the study of the noble, grand and sublime study of astrology.

(3) Astrology is one of the very few means by which a man can have an idea of his own or other's future life. Of all the means, it is the only means by which he can have some definite knowledge of or at least an inkling of, even his very distant future not to speak of his next brith also. If properly handled it will serve as a safe guide to him to steer the ship of life amidst the turmoils and storms in the dark ocean of future life. With this idea in view, the subject of astrology will be dealt with in this article and the other articles that will follow this.

(4) If we look at the clear and dark sky between sun-set and sun-rise on a day very close to the New-Moon day, we see innumerable heavenly bodies which are bright or faint or very dim and if we only begin to contemplate about them we are very much impressed by the grandeur or splendour of the heavens and the universe and the idea about the mightiness of God, who should have created them, is increasingly forced on our minds so much so that even if we are pronounced agnostics or rebellious atheists, we are, for the time, being, constrained to think of God, of his omnipotence, ominpresence and to become extremely religious so long as the splendour and glory of the starry heavens, being in our vision, hold their way on our minds. These bodies are in thousands, if seen by our naked eyes and are in millions, if seen through a strong teleecope and are at distances ranging roughly from 240,000 miles in the case of the Moon to a staggeringly large number of millions of miles or millions of light years as they are technically called. The orbs which are comparatively near to our world when considered in the astronomical conception of light-years, have been proved to excrcise their influence on living creatures and vegetation that are on our earth. Out of such orbs which are also many, in number, ancients had concentrated their attention only on a few bodies which had been called by them 'Grahas'' and "Tharas" or 'Asterisms'. with a view to simplify matters, they had ignored the influence of other orbs as being insignificant or unnceessary or superfluous for their purpose. The names of such bodies as they had taken into their accounts are given below.

Astrology consists of four branches or parts namely (1) Genethiologial Astrology. (2) Mundane Astrology. (3) Horary Astrology and (4) Electional Astrology That part of astrology which deals with the fortunes of individuals as judged from the positions of planets at the time of birth is called genethiological or genethlical astrology. This is also called judical Astrology Mundane Astrology or State Astrology as it is also called by this name sometimes relates to the art of predicting general events such as political revolutions, wars, the rise and fall of empires, pestilence, earthquakes, famines. the changes in and circumstances of nations from the positions of heavenly orbs at the time of important conjunctions of heavenly bodies and eclipses and also from the appearance of comets and meteors and from the occurrences of some other physical phenomena other then eclipses. Under this branch of astrology comes the part of astrology sometimes called separately as Astro-Meteorology which deals with the phenomena of weather as the result of the configuration of heavenly bodies. Horary Astrology relates to the art of foreseeing events from the configuration of heavenly orbs at the time when a question about any matter or affair is asked or propounded by an individual. Electional Astrology is that branch of astrology which deals with the art of electing or selecting propositions or favourable times for the innumerable activities of men such as marriages journeys, commencement of important or fresh works and business and auspicious ceremonies both social and religious and also political undertakings such as elections and commencement of-

wars as was done by the Pandavas and Gowravas with Sakadeva before the commencement of the Mahabaradha war.

I shall hereafter proceed to deal with the alphabet and fundamental principles of astrology.

(*1*) *Grahas* (*Planets*):—The Nava-grahas or the seven heavenly orbs and two imaginary points recognised by ancients for their astrology are (1) Surya-the Sun, (2) Chandra-the Moon, (3) Ankara-Mars, (4) Budha-Mercury, (5) Brahaspathi-Jupiter, (6) Sukra-Venus, (7) Sani-saturn (8) Rahu-the Ascending Node or Dragon's Head and (9) Kethu-the Descending Node or Dragon's Tail. Rahu and Kethu were called "saya Grahas" by our ancient astrologers as they being only Mathematical points or imaginary bodies, casts no shadow (or saya) unlike the other grahas which having a definite shape and size cats their shadows. It does not appear that these two imaginary or point-planets were used in astrology from the very beginning of the invention and use of astrology and this accounts for the omission to dedicate any week day to these two planets, while there are week-days appropriated to the other seven planets bearing their names The western astrologers use two or three other planets namely Uranus and Neptune or Pluto only from after their discovery and not from the earliest times. Our ancients sages or seers who had formulated astrological principles and who are credited with wonderful vision or gnana-drishtis should have been aware of their existence and yet should have ignored them purposely. We need not therefore concern ourselves with these planets for our limited scope of family astrology.

(2) *Tharas or Nakshatras* (*Asterisms*).—Our ancients had recognised only twenty-eight or in main only twenty-seven groups of Nakshatras (stars) or Tharas, as they are also called by this name and the most important star in each group was called "Yogathara" by them. They had selected only the star-groups which are very close to the path of our earth in its annual journey round the sun in the heavens and this annual path was called Granthi Mandalam (Ecliptic) by them. These Nakshatras are detailed below.

1. Asvini
2. Bharani
3. Krittika Tamil-Kiruttigai
4. Rohini
5. Mrigasira Tamil-Mrigasiram
6. Ardra Tamil-Tiruvadirai
7. Punarvasu
8. Pusya Tamil-Pusam
9. Aslesha Tamil Ayilyam
10. Magha
11. Purva Phalguni Tamil-Puram
12. Uttara Phalguni Tamil-Uttiram
13. Hasta
14. Chitra (Tamil-Chittirai
15. Svati
16. Vishakha Tamil-Visakam
17. Anuradha Tamil-Anusham
18. Jyeshta Tamil-Kettai
19. Mula Tamil-Mulam
20. Purva Ashadha Tamil-Puradam
21. Uttara Ashadha Tamil-Uttiradam

21a. Abhijit *

22. Sravana Tamil-Tiruvonam
23. Dhanista or Sravishta Tamil-Avittam
24. Satabhisa Tamil-Sadayam
25. Purva Bhadrapada Tamil-Purattadi
26. Uttara Bhadrapada Tamil-Uttirattadi
27. Revati

(Copy Right Reserved to the Author)

* Abhijit occurring between No. 21 Uttara Ashadha and No. 22 Sravana is not generally reckoned when twenty-seven Nakshatras only are considered.

THE

FIELD

serves many fields

So it pays to advertise in

The FIELD

From A Famous Nadi Grantha

AN ILLUSTRATIVE HOROSCOPE

By C. G. Rajan, B. A.

Saturn Kethu			Moon
	Rasi Chakra.		
			Mars
Lagna	Sun	Jupiter Mercury	Venus Rahu

Dhanur Lagna; Thula Navamsa; Chandra Hora; Simha Drekkana & Budha Trituramsa

This is the Horoscope of a Saivaite Non-Brahman. The native (owner of Horoscope) has no brothers and he has two sisters. He was born in a rich family. Budha being the lord of the fourth bhava from Moon in conjunction with Jupiter, causes birth in a big town on the bank of a river. The Native has a charming and good appearance. As the lord of lagna is in the eleventh house, as the lord of the eighth bhave is in a Kendra and as Venus is in kendra to Saturn or the Moon, all doshas are remov-ed. As the lord of the rasi occupied by the lord of the eight bhava is in the eleventh bhave in combination with Jupiter and as Jupiter aspects the Moon, all doshas are obviated The Native has Poonaya yogam and will live for 71 (Seventy One) years. He will have ill health or a gandam in the 50th (fiftieth) year and a propitiatory ceremony (shanti) for Mercury and Saturn will ward off the gandam. There will be ill-health and life-threatening in the 34th and 35th (thirtifourth and thirtififth) years. Saturn when in the sixth, eighth and twelfth houses in gocharam (star course or transit or progressed horoscope) produces a gandam to the Native. Saturn, when in the first fifth, and ninth houses from the Amsam of the lord of the sixth and eighth houses in the gocharam produces ill-health to the Native, Saturn in the first fifth and ninth houses from the Amsam of the lord of the twelfth house in gocharam produces expenditure to the Native. Saturn in the first, fifth and twelfth houses from the Amsam of the lord of the eighth house from a particular bhava in gocharam causes evil to that particular bhava Saturn in the Amsa Rasi of a particular Karakan (significator ie Pithru karakan, Mathru karakan Sagodhara karakam, Puthra karakam and such other karakan's) produces misfortune to the bhava controlled by that Karakan. The Sun in the sixth house, eight house and twelfth houses in the birth (radical) horoscope causes misfortune on the week day of the lord of the 6th 8 h and 12th houses. The months and week-days of the lords of the first fifth and twelfth houses in the birth horoscope produces good fortune to the Native. As the Sun in this horoscope is in Meena Amsam—a friendly rasi, it indicates patrimony. The Sun in the twelfth bhava indicates middle age for the father. Father has three or two brothers and one happy sister. As Saturn is the lord of the third bhava from the Sun, he produces misfortune and gandam to father's brothers, or paternal uncles may have no sons or may have short lived sons. The Native's father is a Saivaite, is devoted to Brahmans and Gods and will be singing in praise of gods, Siva and Hari, will be gifted with a few children, will be famous and fortunate, will die in Sampathdhaya (second) dasa in Saturn's or Mercury's bhookthi (sub.period) when Saturn is in Tula or Virschika in gocharam. As malefics are in the fourth (mother's or mathrun) bhava and as the Moon is in the Mesha Amsa, the Native's mother has only a little happiness, has a good character, will

be benefited by children. will die during young age in janmadhaya (first) dasa in Sukra's or Kethu's Bhookthi, when Saturn is in Mithuna in gochara. As the Moon is in Swasinyamsa. the mother dies a sumangli (a thali-tying woman) in the Native's eighth or ninth year. The Native's father dies in the Native's Sathana (17th) year or Hayana (18th) year or according to some school in the twentieth year. The native will be handsome and learned, will be happy till his twentieth year, afterwards he has much expense, will be happy. famous and charitable, will enjoy life, and will spend much from his patrimony; after thirty he will have much expenditure, get into debts. will be unhealthy and sickly, after forty years, he will become happy and fortunate and will continue to be so till his death. As the lord of the lagna is associated with benefic, the Native will be liberal and charitable, fond of music, libidinous, lustful and will contract venereal disease.

Janma Thara Dasa—Guru Dasa :—In this dasa, the Native will be happy through his father's wealth. As Mars is in the ninth bhava, his father will have sickness, in the second year, his father's two brothers will die, and their sons also will die soon; there will be troubles to the Native's mother,—his mother will die in early age and he will be looked after by his father and brothers, will be initiated into learning in the fifth year (ie Aksrarabhyasam), will be learning music, will be happy through his father's earnings and wealth.

Sampathdhaya Dasa—Sani Dasa :—In this dasa, the Native will be famous, influential. In the first bookthi (Sani bookthi) the Native will marry a girl of a rich family, his wife will be of a good character, will have no uterine brothers, will have step-brothers, and two short-lived sisters, and will have children. As the lord of the fifth bhava is in the ninth house and as Jupiter is in conjunction with Mercury in the eleventh house, she will have male child after some year's delay ie, after the thirtieth year. In the twenty-third year and before Sreemantham, a female child, will be born to her. Jupiter, when in trine (ie in 1—5—9) from Mesham and Thulam in gocharam, will bless her with children, male and female. She will have three sons and three daughters and if more children are born to her, they will die soon. She will be happy after her marriage. As Saturn the lord of the second dasa, is in Kendra with a malefic, he will cause fame and loss of patrimony to the Native in his dasa. The Native will be married in the second half of the dasa; will have much expense through a Sudra associate, through women and in several ways, will become sickly, will have colic or stomach disorder for ten or twelve years and this disease will disappear if one thousand people are fed.

Vipathdhaya Dasa—Bhudha Dasa :—The Native will have a little happiness in his thirty-eighth or fortieth year and upto the end of Sukra bookthi, will have much happiness in the Sun's bookthi, will have much trouble and disease in Swaya (Bhudha) bookthi, mixed effects in Kethu bookthi and a little happiness in Sukra's bookthi and will be fortunate in the Moon's bookthi and thenceforward to the end of the Bhudha Dasa, he will be happy and fortunate.

Shema Daya Dasa—Kethu Dasa :—The Native will be happy through his children and will be charitable.

Prathyak-thara Dasa—Sukra Dasa :—The Native will be happy and fortunate in Sukra dasa through his children. His wife will die in Sukra bookthi and he will die in Sani bookthi.

An Apologia

It is true in this, the first edition, we have not developed all the Sections to the extent we have hoped. We request the readers to bear with us in this shortcoming. We assure a growing service to our readers.

KNOW THE 'MORROW

By C. Arya Brahma Bhaskar B.A.

The phalas are given for two periods from 25–11–54 to 29–11–54 (b) and from 30–11–54 to 15–12–54 (c). The letters (b) and (c) indicate the period or periods to which the phala refers. He means she as well. Planets good in horoscope (radical) will increase the good effeets and decrease the bad effects and vice versa.

(1) *Mesha Rasi – Asvini, Bharani and Krithigai, first patham*:—Unhealthiness due to the Sun, but early cure, anxiety about children or education, expenses through parents. Troubles and expenses through enemies and creditous(c) Difficulties to elder brothers and sisters and wife due to Mercury and Saturn (a) & (b). Acquisition of cloths and jewels (a) & (b). Will be favourably disposed to father, attending to his work. Will go to other places and be more lustful and he will come in contact with Brahman ladies and gentlemen, and contract female disease. Acquistion of money through ruling people and their servants and pilgrimages and sickness to children; gain of horse gram. gingelly etc. defeat to some enemies and danger to some relatives due to Kethu. On the whole the financial condition will be better (b), & (c).

(2) *Rishabha Rasi - Krithigai 2nd, 3rd and 4th pathams, Rohini ahd Mrigaseerasam 1st and 2nd pathams*:—Acquisition of brother and wealth, slight set-back in profession, will have new servants and King's displeasure, will do evil to sister. be quarrelsome, will squander patrimony, will have expenditure through Government and their servants (b) & (c). More touch with Government people, hindrance to education windy (rheumatic) complaints, more fame and name, stabilisation of professional status, misunderstanding with friends, gain of lands, decline of enemies, scheming always, wasting of some money-all due to Mercury (b). Misunderstanding with some people, dislike by women, bodily comforts and enjoyment. income through wife (c). Doing mischief to relatives, set back to income, unfaithfulness to friends, a short journey, obstacles to business and in profession, enmity of friends and relatives—all due to Jupiter. Danger from enemies. loss by theft, gain from lands, some comfort to maternal uncles-all due to Venus. Liberation from sickness and foes. acquisition of wealth and acquaintance with good women, gain of food grains, income from Governmental sources, and through the action of some enemies bodily discomfort at times-all due to Saturn. Misunderstandings in the family all due to Kethu and decline of enemies due to Rahu. On the whole, the financial condition will be moderate (a & b) and worse (c).

(3) *Mithuna Rasi - Mrigaseerasam 3rd and 4th pathams, Thiruvathirai, and Punarpoosam 1st, 2nd and 3rd pathams*:—Loss of wealth and name, lassitude, danger to father, gain through bad ways, aloofness from brothers misunderstandings with wife and relatives, doing charity-all due to Mars (b) & (c). Conflict with wife and children and troubles from their machinations, danger to maternal uncle. gain of wealth and grams-all through Mercury (a) & (b). Getting name and fame. respect from others, stabilisation in profession, fear of enemies, hindrance to education, respect of rulers, gain of lands and money-all due to Mercury (c). Conjugal felicity with other women, less trouble from enemies getting gifts, good prospects in agriculture acquisition of wealth, much expenditure wife will get money, income from Governmental sources. sons beginning to earn-all due to Jupiter. Success over enemies acquisition of children, friends and wealth king's favour benefit from others, good meals and comforts, sickness to children-all

due to Venus. Separation from some children, loss of some property, regard for great men. cropping up of fresh quarrels, aversion to good deeds and disbelief in scriptures-all due to Saturn. Sickness to wife, uneasiness of mind increase of venereal complaint. if already existing-all due to Rahu. Windy (rheumatic) disease thinking always of women, causing trouble to relatives-all due to Kethu. On the whole the financial condition will be better (a) & (b). and moderate (c).

(4) *Kataka Rasi – Punarpoosam 4th patham, Pusam and Ayilyam* :—Loss of wealth, dysentery, small-pox, boils loss of reputation and influence, friends becoming enemies no comforts, sickness to daughters, wife becoming rebellious, bilious complaint and trouble on the right side of the body-all due to Mars (b) & (c). Increase in the number of friends and relatives, gain of wealth, improvement in business and occupation, acquisition of patrimony, troubles to brother enjoyment of comforts after much exertion will move or have access to palatial buildings, and conveyances, growth of wealth—all due to Mercury (b). Misunderstandings with wife and children and troubles through their will or artful planning, abortion to wife, rendering help to others, disease to childern—all due to Mercury (c) Loss of wealth, change of place or tranfer from one post to another—miscellaneous quarrels and worries, his own people will turn into enemies, worship of great men or gods, acquisition of wealth side by side with loss of wealth, will be in touch with governmental administrative matter—all due to Jupiter. Exercise of influence and power. gain of wealth and friends, comforts esteem, much respect in government circles, favourably disposed to father—enjoyment of patrimony—all due to Venus. Aloofness for a short time from wife and friend, loss of some wealth or danger to wife, misunderstandings with relatives, causing troubles to parents, will travel in conveyances, wife will be unfavourably disposed to father, enjoyment of patrimony—all due to Saturn. Gain of wealth, will have a strong and firm mind—all due to Rahu. Will have complaints in eyes. legs, arms, and organ of production happiness and comforts to maternal uncle —all due to Kethu. On the whole the the financial condition will be better (b) & (c).

(5) *Simha Rasi Magham, Pooram and Uttiram 1st patham* :—Colic, eye-trouble, trouble from wife, disfavour of a magnate, sickness to wife and help to sisters—all due to Mars (b) and (c). Increase of friends, fear of troubles from the rulers and enemies, leaving his place of residence, and yet will have some gain of wealth will have servants—all due to Mercury (b). Increase of friends and relatives gain of wealth and gain in business will be moving in palatial buildings, gain to father and will enjoy patrimony—all due to Mercury (c). Trouble during return journey sickness sorrow and fear—due to Jupiter, spending grains without any corresponding good name in return, foreign travel—all due to Jupiter. Acquisition of wealth, influence and prestige, decline of enemies acquisition of valuable clothes, all comforts, doing good to women to please them, employment of servants, gain through Government, doing good to relations and service to government—all due to Venus. Acquisition of wealth servants, she buffaloes, horses, elephants. and things that will cause happiness and comforts, success over enemies, wielding of influence and power and betterment in profession and status, danger to father and decline of wife's affection—all due to Saturn. Anxiety about wife and children. sometimes colic, wife's sickness —all due to Rahu. Wearing of costly clothes, gain of wealth and trouble to childern—all due to Kethu. On the whole the financial condition will be worse (b) and moderate (c),

(6) *Kannia Rasi—Uttiram 2nd. 3rd. and 4th pathams Hastham and Chittirai 1st and 2nd pathams*:—Freedom from troubles, foes, worries and anxiety about disputes; acquisition of gold, precious stones, betterment of profession and

status and kingly esteem, gain of grains, unhappiness to maternal uncle eye-trouble —all due to Mars (b) and (c). Success, gain of wealth, but with a little disgrace, doing charity and good deed, gain through Government, earning by son—all due to Mercury (b). Increase of friends fear of troubles from foes and government, leaving of native place, a little fortune, charity, protection of relatives and service to government—all due to Mercury (c) Recovery of money and health, return to native place, continuation of present status and appointment and promotion—all due to Jupiter. Acquisition of wealth, grain, kingly favour. children good meals, and precious stones, danger from quadrupeds—all due to Venus. decline of comforts and bodily glamour, lassitude, troubles from family member. acquisition of property from others but it will not be retained long, expenditure and danger to wealth, fond of music expenditure on medicine—all due to Saturn. Uneasiness to mother due to Rahu. Indisposition to father due to Kethu. On the whole the financial condition will be moderate (b). worse (c).

(7) *Thulam Rasi Chittirai 3rd, 4th patham, Swathi and Vishakam 1st, 2nd 3rd, pathams*:—Decline of bodily glamour, troubles from foes and rebellions, sickness and fear, terror to children—all due to Mars (b) and (c). Expenses through quarrels and ill-advice, fear of being fined, interview with great men touch with government wearing costly clothes -all due to Mercury (a) and (b). Success, gain of wealth, a little grace, danger from quadruped, a short journey—all due to Mercury (c). Loss of wealth transfer decrease in status, wearing good clothes, trouble to mother—all due to Jupitor. Enjoyment from scents, perfumes, flowers, clothes, good women, wealth and comforts. but a little illness now and then, income through government—all due to Venus. Trouble from fire' poison, fear of being fined journey to foreignplaces, loss of wealth and children, disgrace—all due to Saturn. A little income due to Rahu. Income through sons and Meilaechar and low class people due to Kethu. On the whole of financial condition will be moderate (b) and (c).

(8) *Vrischika Rasi—Vishakom 4th patham Anusham and Kettai* :—Dysentery, boils, small-pox, calico & fever, trouble from association with bad people fear of enemies gain of some lands, service under Government, displeasure of sons and father -all due to Mars (b) & (c) Disgrace through foes, trouble from sickness, and wife, expense on worship, a little gain with much exertion-all due to Mercury (b). Expenses through ill-advice and quarrels, fear of being fined, gain of money from Governments, gain of grains, and. gram and conveyances-all due to Mercury (c). Acquisition of wealth, grain, and children and success and efficiency in work, efficiency in music education, king's esteem-all due to Jupiter. Scarcity of clothes, departure of some wealth, friends becoming enemies, decline to fame and charity,-all due to Venus. Much grief all sorts of worries, loss of wealth, residence in foreign places, dullness of eye-sight, doing mischief to women and enemies and unhealthiness-all due to Saturn. Worry from family due to Rahu. Unhealthiness and a little gain due to Kethu On the whole the financial condition will be moderate (b)and better(c).

(9) *Dhanur Rasi—Moolam Pooradam. Utthiradam 1st patham* :—Acquisition of wealth through children and thieves, king's favour and esteem, doing mischief to brothers-all due to Mars (b)&(c). Gain of money. comforts, conveyances, women, children. friends. good news, expenditure good ways, gain of money through Government all due to Mercury(b). Disgrace through enemies, sickness, loss of conjugal happiness, all kinds of expenditure, expense on worship and good deeds, defeat to enemies. troubles from wife's machinations, association with a new woman. loss of money through father's actions-all due to Mercury (c). Sorrow, diseases, lassitude in journey, misery through several means, fear of imprisonment or fine-all due to Jupiter. Acquisition of wealth, clothes,

friends, scents, perfumes gain through several means, and comforts gain of wealth women and ladies, all comforts, and sternness in dealings, devoted to reading, good meals, good clothes, progress in education all due to Saturn More lust due to Rahu. Danger from water and sickness to wife due to Kethu. On the whole the financial condition will be a little above worse (b) & (c).

(10) *Makara Rasi – Utthiradam 2nd to 4th padams, Tiruvonam and Avittam 1st and 2nd pathams* :—Trouble from king, foes, disgrace, litigation. thieves, bilious and windy (rhehmatic) and flatulent complaints, loss of money, eye-trouble, being duped, giving trouble to father, a small gain of money-all due to Mars (b & c). Gain of wealth, and comforts, success over enemies, wearing costly attires, enjoyment of wife and ladies, pilgrimage with father's money, regard to elders and great men-all due to Mercury (b & c). Association with a noble lady, good meals enjoyment of good bed and bed dings, flowers and company of excellent women, good comforts good clothes, jewels. some trouble to wife and lassitude now and then—all due to Jupiter. Sufferings from quarrels disgrace, sickness, debts and creditors, uneasy mind, gain through Government or kings, and king's esteem—all due to Venus. Destruction of wealth, disgrace, loss of fame and name, loss in business and adventures, and troubles through several means, troubles to father, worship of elders and great men, gain of a very small money.—all due to Saturn. Windy (rheumatic) complaint due to Rahu. Sickness. decline of enemies, some esteem from Government and benefit from buffaloes—all due to Kethu. On the whole, the financial condition will be better (b) and a little over moderate (c).

(11) *Kumbha Rasi—Avittam 3rd & 4th pathams, Sathayam, Poorattathi 1st, 2nd & 3rd pathams* :— Troubles through several means and through foes, eye-trouble, head-ache and head-troubles, danger from poles, fire and cocoanut-shells, mother's disfavour—all due to Mars (b) and (c). Obstacles to his activities, disease, danger to profession, charitably disposed, acquisition of knowledge and learning, love of music, a small degree of King's favour, bad association, torturing living creatures,—all due to Mercury (b). All comforts, gain of wealth, decline of enemies, wearing costly dress, conjugal felicety, regard for parents and elders, pilgrimage with father's money, gain through Government. happiness to mother. will sometimes do mean or ignoble deeds—all due to Mercury (c). Sorrow and grief from several sources, dislike of women. music, dance and drama, and children, graveness, and uneasiness, fear of enemies, un-happiness to maternal uncle and mother, gain from lands. decline of enemies, danger from thieves and fire, gain of she-buffaloes, —all due to Jupiter. Acquisition of wealth, jewels, clothes, all comforts, conjugal happiness, charity, worship of Gods,—all due to Venus. Fear of imprisonment and fire, chest-pain, separation from wife and children, much of walking, loss of wealth, doing mischief to brothers.—all due to Saturn. Acquisition of the wealth of low class people, association with and service to, low class people—all due to Rahu. Troubles to children sickness, and dullness of intellect—due to Kethu. On the whole, the financial condition will be better (b) and much better (c).

(12) *Meena Rasi.—Poorattuthi 4th patham, Utthirattathi and Revathi* :—Eye-disease, bilious complaints, expenses in several ways, sickness, unnecessary wanderings, grief, loss of money, property and gold, dullness of intellect—all due to Mars (b) and (c). Acquisition of wealth. jewels, attire, and children, success, all comforts, influence, king's esteem, association with dancing girls—all due to Mercury (b). Hindrance to all activities, disease, and obstacles to his profession, charitable. worship of God.—all due to Mercury (c). Gain of women, children, servants, elephant, horse, cattle, house lands, precious stones, attire, jewels,- all comforts, love of music,

Continued on next page

Progress In Our Manufacture

By Venuswamy Iyengar

A new era has dawned in the automobile industry thanks to the progressive policy of the Government of India This has made it possible to make progressive manufacture of motor products in our country.

Standard Motor Company Ltd., Coventry, are the makers of Vanguard car, powered by a 18 horse power engine and a small car with an eight horse power engine. M/s Union Co. Ltd., Madras, an enterprising firm of motor car dealers in Madras for quite a long time are handling the sales of 'Standard' products in South India. A license is now issued for the manufacture and marketting of Vanguard cars in India. For this purpose a company is formed,—The Standard Motor Products Co. of India Ltd., with Mr. A.S. Dick as Chairman. Mr. K. Gopalakrishna is the Deputy Chairman and guiding light of the Company. Other directors include Messrs. C. S. Rathnasabhapathi Mudaliar, R. K. Venkatachalla Chettiar, and V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar, industrial magnets of the south. Mr. Ramanathan is the Chief Engineer. The secretorial responsibility is entrusted to the care of Mr. R.V.R. Thathachari. Of course considerable help has come from the parental organisation.

A humble start, as many good ones are, was made in 1950, by taking on lease from the Government of Madras a hangar at Chromepet with a view to operate assembling. The next landmark, or rather the most important step was the taking of a 60 acre plot of land in Vandalur, a village adjacent to and adjoining Tambaram. Sri Hare Krishna Mehtab, the then Union Minister of Commerce and Industry laid the foundation stone in 1950. The motoring world took note of this rise in the horizon Messrs. J. C. Gammon & Co. Ltd. of Bombay, finished the construction in less than two years so that it became possible for the new factory to commence operation early in January 1952.

Originally attention was confined only to the manufacture of Standard Vanguard cars which were assembled in the Madras factory. Now the make of a 8 H.P. small car is also taken up. Work is progressing on assembling of Ferguson tractors, the makers of whom this firm represents.

I was taken round the machine shop in Vandalur. I was interested to find it equipped with the modern and upto date machinery for the manufacture of such parts as cylinder blocks and heads ; exhaust manifold ; inlet manifold ; water-pump body ; water-pump bearing housing ; fan pulley ; dynamo pulley ; dynamo bracket ; dynamo adjusting link ; front engine plate and blades ; fly-wheel ceiling block ; rear-bearing oil seal ; brake-drums and rocker pedestals.

This is quite a good beginning, nay I would say progress. I understand that during January 1955, they have scheduled for further progress, as by then they would complete cylinder blocks locally made, machined. These are under test now. Such other items as valves, connecting rods, rocker-arm valve guides and tappets are already under development. They will be in production by 1955.

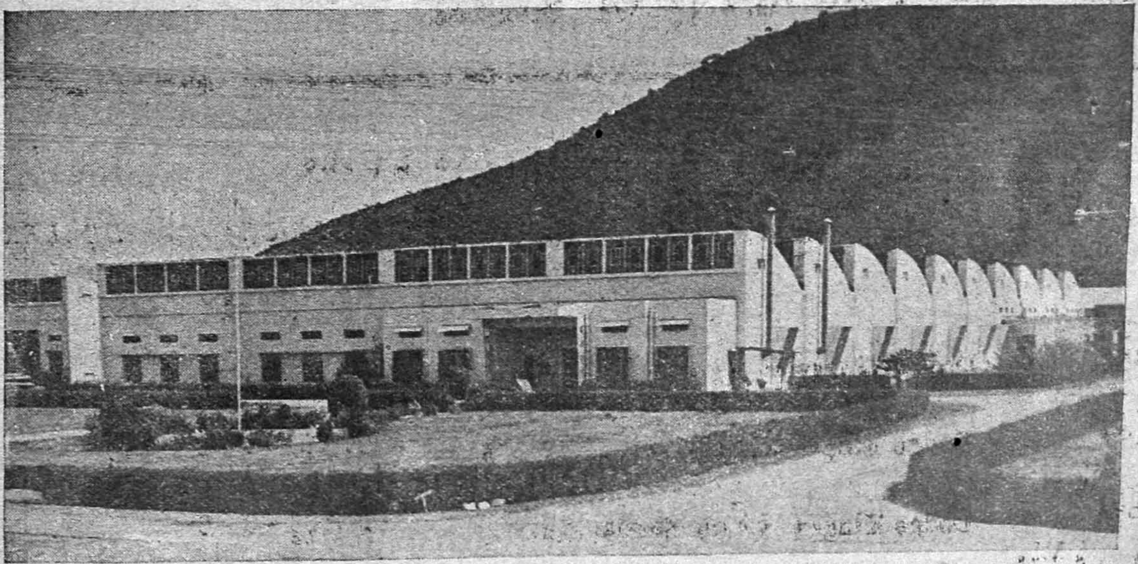
(*Continued from previous page*)

dance and drama, and good and charitable deeds, gain of money through Government —all due to Jupiter. Acquisition of women, prescious objects, house, wealth, cows, sickness to brothers,—all due to Venus. Separation from wife and children, disease, and grief, expenses in bad ways, association with bad people—a very small gain from much exertion,—all due to Saturn. Doing good to low class people and Melaechas, squandering money in bad ways on high-class ladies-due to Rahu. Sickness to mother, and decline of father—all due to Kethu. On the whole, the financial condition will be worse (b) and (c).

Machines to grind crank-shafts and cam-shafts will be in motion in 1955. It is definitely going to be a busy year and a momentous one too in the life of this firm as by June 1955 it is programmed to complete the manufacture in Madras of all the needed parts of the engine. The next stage in the manufacture is the gearbox and transmission and by the end of the year 1955 most of the parts are scheduled to be in production. With that in view, the construction of an air-conditioned machine shop accommodation is in the offing to ensure a degree of precision and maintain a very high standard. During the period of next year, they are going to install heat treatment plant, furness for case hardening purpose, hardness testing machine, machine for testing static and dynamic balance for

The various parts are received in knock-down condition, known in motoring parlance as c k d. These are first taken to the Sub-assembly section. These sub-assemblies are built up by spot welds. The sub-assemblies are then fitted to the main jig. They are then spot welded together to form an integral body. The body is reinforced at proper places without the use of separate chasis.

At this stage the body is hoisted on the overhead gantry and under-chasis welding and painting are completed. The rattling and squeeling noises are eliminated thus. The body passes on overhead to the next stage when the rear-axle assembly is fitted. The engine unit is now mounted, followed by the front suspension assembly. Front suspension assembly is built up in a side



testing crank-shaft, fly wheel and brake drums Further I was informed that they are going to manufacture complete corburattor for their engines.

I was taken round the assembling of the 8 H P Standard car I am told the factory has finished an 8 H.P. engine with local made cylinder blocks, cylinder heads, exhaust and inlet manifolds, water-pump bodies, wet sleeves, piston and piston rings etc, and the same are under test in Dynamometer.

assembly line and moved in the meanwhile to the main line through special trucks. The wheels are next fitted. Then the whole body complete with engine and suspensions is brought down to the ground level. All doors and minor interior body fittings are completed at this stage. It is then moved on to the Body shop.

The next important stage is the painting of the body. There are four stages in painting before the finishing touch and polish are given. There is first an oil base prime,

then a surfacer, next a nitro-cellulose treatment followed by first and second quote paint. The painted body is taken to the Trim section. The door handles, locking mechanism, glass and chromium fittings, roof lining and other various interior upholstery are fitted at various stages.

There is an Upholstery section to look after the comfortable seating accommodation. The car is then ready for a complete checkup. It is taken out on its own power and given a full road test. Minor defects if any are noted and listed. Next it goes to the Hospital section for such attention as may be necessary. After the road test and after the minor defects being set aright in the final stage, it gets *Okayed*. Then it gets to the finishing and polishing section. The car is now ready to leave the workshop.

Stage by stage I have taken you and little by little I have told you as to how the various products take shape and form step by step. It should have cost Mr. Mahadevan, the works Manager of M/S Union Company, in the early period, a good deal of time and energy to interest the principals. It has become possible for Mr. Ramanathan, the Chief Engineer, to achieve satisfaction in the progressive manufacture and he looks forward to regular manufacture. It is not enough to have a good product, but matters have to be viewed on larger and national interests in the automobile line. Mr. R.V.R. Tathachari is the Secretary of the Standard Motor Products of India Limited, an institution that has dedicated itself to the upgrading of this industry, so vital to the Indian economy. The best wishes of automobile interests will go with this enterprise.

MARKET NEWS ON AVAILABLE CARS

MODEL	*DESCRIPTION*	*PRICE* Ex-Madras Rs.	*DEALER*
D—49 2 1954	Dodge Kingsway Deluxe 4 door Sedan	20,350—0—0	
D—49-3 1954	Dodge Kingsway Custom Convertable	22,503—0—0	
D—49.1 1954	Dodge Kingsway Commercial utility	21,388—0—0	
M and VII Saloon	Hillman Minx	11,790—0—0 (Ex-Bombay plant)	
4 door Sedan	Hindustan	11,738—0—0	
1954 model	Standard Vanguard Saloon	14,750—0—0	
"8"	Standard	8,288—0—0	
New 11000	Fiat Four Door Sedan	10,678—0—0	
1954	Plymouth Savoy	20,011—0—0	
"	Plymouth Belvedere	22,167—0—0	
"	Plymouth Plaza Utility	21,017—0—0	

SPORTS GOODS INDUSTRY

The Government of India are evincing interest in this industry, which was disturbed by the loss of Sialkot There is a need to meet a growing internal market and an export one too. As a first step the government are standardising goods of manufacture.

That necessity is the mother of invention is no where better proved than in the sports goods industry of India. As the games had come to India from the west so the equipment in the first days had also to come from there. It was alright for some time but with the growth of games in India the demand for goods became more and more. UK could hardly find it possible to cope up with increasing orders.

There was concentration of militry in the Punjab and games were extensively played in that area. More enthusiasts could not join the game for lack of equipment. A few enterprising men in the Punjab wondered whether anything could be done. When a survey was made it was found that in the valley of Kashmir there was an abundant growth of willow. Besides, other types of wood like Mulberry, Deodar and Afghan were also available. Possibilities of manufecture of most sports goods made of wood were explored. A few other raw products like cane, rubber, glue etc. were got from distant places. The foreign goods were analysed. An imitation in the make was first attempted. Ofcourse these were grotesque to start with. But a few Englishmen who had known about the make of these took kindly interest and helped the pioneers to shape materials.

No elaborate machinery were needed in the making of sports goods. When a few made these in their homes in Sialkot they found they had no difficulty in disposing them of in the bazaar. Sialkot in the Punjab showed the enterprise and the families which perseveared with the making earned immediate dividends. The flourishing trade of the few families fired the enthusiasm of some more. Labour in the place was unemployed most part of the year. The economic condition was poor. So many families immediately turned their attention to the making of the goods, Wood they could get from near about Kashmir area. But they had their difficulty with rgard to all other products. They went to distant Lahore for these.

Most families depended on immediate conversion of their goods into cash. So there developed a small community of traders who brought these finished products and took them to distant places for sale. The makers were satisfied with the cost of raw materials and their wages. They were accustomed to low wages and the labour was so cheap that a cricket bat was actually sold for less than a rupee. In many cases, no payments for timber were made.

More and more of the foreign goods were brought into these cottages ; their make studied ; they were imitated in the make. It became possible to make many items of goods.

A few business magnets were not slow to see the possibilities in this. A few factories sprang up. Labour was trained in the making of some of the items. Experts were procured to teach the making of these The trade slowly came to be built up. In fact almost the entire village by then had taken up to the manufacture of these goods. Enough number of factories could not be found to absorb all the available labour So these cottage industries continued to exist. This was a secondary occupation in most of the lower middle and poor classes. Middle and upper classes interested themselves in financing the industry

The finished products were brought to the bazzar in the evening where the Traders purchased these. The small makers were provided in return with petty cash advance and raw products by these traders The traders existed with the factories along side and every house became a cottage industry centre.

The output increased agd the quality improved. It became necessary to seek new markets for the expanding trade. The factories opened sales offices in various important centres of India. The demand increased with the manufacture.

Specialisation in the make and registrations of trade marks and points followed.

UK who held the monopoly in the making of sports goods did not very much mind the growth of this industry in India. UK had specialised in the manufacture besides claiming a first class hold on raw products For all high grades of play, it became absolutely necessary to get goods from UK. British factories were overflowing with orders from many countries. British goods had reached a state of perfection in the make their labour having got standardised and their business very well established.

UK did not concentrate on the make of cheap stuff. Indian goods were finished at such a low cost that a few enterprising business houses opened a few sales depot in London where cheap Indian goods were sold Such products found a sale in England. It became possible for the Indian manufacturers to find avenues of sales at all places where British goods were sold. Whereas UK was concentrating on quality goods. India was providing the cheap stuff. Price is a factor which counts in some cases, more so when the disparity is very wide. This resulted in India having soon a world market. Internal market in the meanwhile had developed and grown by leaps and bounds. Certain makes of Indian goods gained almost a monopoly. Such items were invariably low priced articles. More and more lines were added to the list of manufacturers and in short it became possible to make almost all types of goods except for items like tennis balls and a few other rubber goods etc.

The second world war gave a fresh impetus to the growth of the industry and trade The exports were severly cut and the manufacture in England very much res-

Continued on page 93

An Assistance is Not Resented—

An Expert's Offer is Welcome

For, a Selection of the Sporting Equipment

Is a Careful Job

It is a Technique in Itself

When you decide to buy the right one

CONSLUT

A. G. RAMSINGH & CO.,

SPORTS GOODS DEALERS,

Wallajah Road, Mount Road. P. O., MADRAS-2.

M. C. C. in Australia

(Continued from page 47)

T. W. Graveney c Munro b Johnson 0, J V. Wilson c Hole b Gorringe 72, T E Bailey c Sawle b Johnson 35, T. G Evans c Pavy b Price 0, J H Wardle st. Munro b James 6, F. H Tyson c Sawle b Gorringe 21, R. Appleyard c Harvey b James 0, J. B. Statham (not out) 12; Extras 8; Total 311.

Fall of wickets: 1—1, 2—42, 3—42, 4—221, 5—236, 6—243, 7—252, 8—289, 9—294.

Bowling analysis: Price 25—7—73—3; Gorringe 19—4—61—2; James 32—2—92—2; Johnson 22 6—7—44—3; Harvey 2—0—8—0; Hole 6—0—25—0.

The M.C C. beat South Australia by 21 runs at Adelaide the match being played on Oct. 29, 30 and Nov, 1 and 2.

The Scores:

M.C C —1st Innings: L. Hutton c Roxby b Wilson, 37, W. J. Edrich c and b Horsnell 0, R. T. Simpson c sub, b Wilson 26 D.C S. Compton st Langley b Wilson 113, T W. Graveney b Drennan 20, M C Cowdrey st Langley b Roxby 20, J McConnon st. Langley b Roxby 4, F H Tyson c Wilson b Roxby 8, P J Loader c Ridings b Wilson 6, K. Andrew c Favell b Wilson 2, R Appleyard (not out) 5 Extras 5 Total. 246.

Bowling Analysis: Drennan 7—2—16—1, Horsnell 13—2—38—1, Roxby 23 6—4—4—82—3, Wilson 24—4—81—5, Hole 1—0—1—0, Dansie 5—0—23—0.

2nd Innings: L. Hutton c Hole b Roxby 98, W J. Edrich c Langley b Drennan 2, R. T. Simpson b Drennan 16, D C.S. Compton b Drennan 3, T. W Graveney c Langley b Hole 34, M. C. Cowdrey c Hole b Wilson 7, J. McConnon lbw b Wilson 12, F Tyson (not out) 4, K Andrew c Hole b Wilson 0, P J. Loader c Pinch b Wilson 4, R Appleyard b Roxby 0 Extras 2, Total 111.

Bowling Analysis: Drennan 16—3—32—3, Horsnell 8 - 0—34—0, Roxby 16.5—3—59—2, Hole 10—3—14—1, Wilson 16—5—32—4, Dansie 5—1—8—0.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—1st Innings; L. Favell c Hutton b Tyson 84, D. Harris b Tyson 43, G Hole c Simpson b Loader 12, C. Pinch b McConnon 12, P. L. Ridings c Andrew b Loader 19, N. Dansie c Hutton b Tyson 11, R. Roxby lbw b McConnon 28, G Langley (not out) 36, J. Drennan b Tyson 2, K. Horsnell b Tyson 0, J. Wilson (run out) 0. Extras J. Total 254.

Bowling Analysis: Tyson 19—3—62—J, Loader 17—0—73—2, Edrich 5—2—25—0, Appleyard 9—2—31—0, McConnon 11.1—1—56—2

2nd Innings: L. Favell b Tyson 47, D Harris c and b Loader 0, G. Hole c McConnon b Appleyard 10, C. Pinch c Andrew b Appleyard 9, P Riding c Graveney b McConnon 27, N. Dansie lbw. b Appleyard 18, G Langley b McConnon 23, R. Roxby (not out) 6, J. Brennan c Simpson b Appleyard 1, K Horsnell b Appleyard 2, J. Wilson b Loader 2 Extras 7, Total 152.

Bowling Analysis: Tyson 12—3—37—1, Loader 8 6—2—2—2 Appleyard 11—1—46—5 McConnon 8—0—37—2.

M.C.C. drew with An Australian XI.

M.C C.—1st INNINGS

R. T Simpson c & b Benaud 74; W. J. Edrich c Neil Harvey b Johnson 11; P. B. H. May c Drennan b Archer 45; D.C. S. Compton c Maddocks b Benaud 16; J. V. Wilson c Archer b Benaud 6; T. W. Graveney (not out) 22. T E Bailey c McDonald b Johnson 4; T G. Evans b Johnson 1; J H. Wardle b Johnson 8; A V Bedser b Johnson 3; J. B: Statham c Neil Harvey b Johnson 13; Extras 2; Total 205

Fall of wickets: 1-48, 2-111, 3-135, 4-153, 5-159, 6-166, 7-168, 8 181, 9-185.

Bowling analysis: Drennan 8-1-37-0; Archer 12 4-22 1; Johnson 11-2-30-0; Johnson 17.6 2-66-6; Benaud 19-1-58-3.

AN AUSTRALIAN XI—1st INNINGS

C. McDonald lbw b Statham 4; R. Briggs b Bailey 43; Neil Harvey c Evans b Statham 4; Ray Harvey c Edrich b Bailey 7; J. H. de Courcy lbw b Bailey 0; R. Benaud c Evans b Bedser 47; R. G. Archer b Bailey 23; L. Maddocks (not out) 24; I W. Johnson (not out) 5: Extras 5; Total (for seven wkts.) 167.

Fall of wickets: 1—12, 2—18, 3—44, 4—44, 5—110, 6—115, 7—156.

Bowling analysis: Statham 14-3-29-2, Bedser 16-2-39-1; Bailey 17.1-3-53-4; Wardle 21-9-41-0.

(Continued on next page)

The Future of Indian Tennis

(*Continued from page 48*)

with him. The junior champion became the State Champion. The boy showed further promises by good displays against Tony Mottram and other reputed players and a good future was looked forward to. Last year he was sent to Calcutta to participate in our national championships. He won beating a fine array, Arkinstall Stockenberg, Bergnon, and Van Hoores—these are big names He beat his countrymen and these visiting champions. He became the National Champion of India in his 17. He is the youngest ever to have won anywhere a National Championship.

Fortunately, Madras is rich in the matter of real tennis patrons. Mr. M. A. Chidambaram is the President and he took this boy atonce into his ward. The boy is fortunate Father Murphy, keeps afresh the 'tennis' in him. The All India Tennis Association, seeing the possibilities of this boy champion, devoted itself very seriously for a tennis programme, taking into consideration his studies. Experts met and they have a programme by which they want to see the boy at the very top.

But all this enthusiasm can become possible only if the boy should respond. Did he? I should say he more than did. He won the Wimbledon Junior Championship. He is the boy champion of the world. He did well in the seniors' event putting up a plucky fight

The hopes he raised, made our administrators think and do something. They know in distant Australia, Harry Hopman has made more world champions than anyone else. This ambitious programme was put through and R. Krishnan, our National Champion, is in Australia just at present.

Will the boy champion grow naturally into a World Champion?

Continued from previous page

M. C. C. drew with New South Wales:

M. C. C.—1st INNINGS

L. Hutton c Davidson b Treanor 102; W. J. Edrich c Simpson b Crawford 7; R T. Simpson b Crawford 0; P B. H. May c Lambert b Treanor 1 J.V. Wilson c Simpson b Miller 9; M. C Cowdrey c and b Davidson 110*; T. G Evans c Watson b Crawford 11; F. Tyson c Simpson b Treanor 7: A. V. Bedser c Lambert b Davidson 0; P. J. Loader c and b Davidson 0; R. Appleyard (not out) 0; Extras 5. Total 252.

Bowling analysis: Crawford 17-6-51-3; Davidson 19.2-3-41-3; Treanor 16-3-64-3; Miller 8-0-31 1; Benaud 15-2-50-0; Burke 3 0-6-0; Simpson 2-0-4 0;

NEW SOUTH WALES—IST INNINGS

A. R. Morris c Simpson b Bedser 26; W. Watson lbw b Tyson 155; R. Benaud c May b Tyson 2; K. R. Miller c Wilson b Bedser 86; J. Burke lbw b Bedser 6; J. H. de Courcy b Appleyard 20; R. Simpson c Evans b Tyson 22; A. Davidson c Loader b Bedser 30; O. Lambert c Wilson b Loader 6; J. Treanor c Wilson b Tyson 12 P. Crawford (not out) 0; Extras (b 8, lb 4, nb 5) 17. Total 383.

Fall of wickets: 1-48, 2-51, 3-212, 4-258 5-294, 6-323, 7-335, 8-343, 9-374.

Bowling analysis: Bedser 24.5-3-117-4. Tyson 25-2-98-4; Loader 18-2-9?-1; Appleyard 21-3-58 1.

M.C.C—2ND INNINGS

J. V. Wilson b Crawford 0, M. C. Cowdrey lbw b Crawford 103; R T Simpson b Crawford 21; P B. H. May c de Courcy b Treanor 16; W. J. Edrich c. Burke b Davidson 37; L. Hutton c Simpson b Treanor 87; T G. Evans c Simpson b Davidson 7; F. H. Tyson b Crawford 15; A V. Bedser c Simpson b Tranor 5; P. J. Loader c and b Treanor 16; R. Appleyard (not out) 9 Extras (5 l-b, 5 n-b, 1 w) 11; Total 327.

Fall of wickets: 1-0; 2-39, 3-69, 4-153; 5-226; 6-253; 7-292; 8-298; 9-312

Bowling Analysis: Davidson 27-13-63-2; Crawford 16-1-80-4; Treanor 20.5-6-96-4;

What's On, When & Where?

LEAGUE CRICKET IN MADRAS

During the month under review from 27—10—54 to 26—11—54, the Madras Cricket Association had programmed the staging of 73 matches on various grounds, which included 5 zonal matches and one between Madras and Mysore Associations (Juniors). There were no washouts by rain and almost all matches were gone through as per schedule.

By now about half the number of "A" Division fixtures are completed, This places the National Cricket Club at the top of the table, who have so far conceded but one draw, which game was almost lost by them. This was against the Southern Railway. The highlight of the match was the grand double of Suri. After a good 44, he proceeded to register a 'hattrick', the one of this period, turning an analysis of 5 for 10. Perhaps of interest to N, C. C. was the determined stand of 73 not out by Rajamanikkam, which helped to beat the clock. But the real achievement of the N, C. C. was their victory over the Madras Cricket Club. The M.C.C. carries a reputation for very good batting- But Murugesh and Makiappan between themselves bowled out the M.C.C. for 118 after they had had a 60 for no loss,

The Southern Railway occupying now the second place, had almost a walkover against Mambalam Musqnitos who fell to the good bowling of Ramakrishnan and Y. Ramachandran. Of interest is the fact that of the sides total of 87, Raghavan and Krishnaswami between them made 68, leaving 9 others to hide within a 19. V N. Madhava Rao and Suri without being separated passed the total. The Railway in the third engagement made 193 for 9, thanks to an uniform performances of their batsmen. Ramakrishnan and Y. Ramachandran were again the killers. P. D. Sampath made a determined stand for the losers.

The Madras Cricket Club in their matches, other than the one against the N. C. C. revealed good batting. In the game against Sounder Cricket Club, they made 223 for 3, thanks to a good opening effort of 86 by N Kannayiran and Shyam Sunder, followed by another good partnership, which by the way is the only three figure partnership yield by Alagannan and Gopinath. Alagannan in particular is enjoying a good season. To the other side 150 minutes were given, perhaps content on a draw, which actually was in the shaping, when Sounder half an hour before go, was 128 for 4. D. K. Malik however proved cricket is what it should be with 4 quick wickets, which necessitated a great effort on Sounder's part to share ultimately the honours. In the next game when this side played against the S.I.A A., another tall score of 212 for 4 was registered, Shyam Sunder helping with a fine hit 87. The visitors who are at the bottom lost yet another match. Suryanarayana with a flattering 3 for 1 and Kannayiran with a hard worked 4 for 39 made the rout possible.

Bunt's Cricket Club had 3 engagements. After having drawn with the Tambaram Cosmopolitan Club, they lost to Sounder badly but won over S I.A.A. Of the three Sounder had played, they drew two claiming the other. But certainly of importance is the splendid 118 not out by A. G. Kripal

---

Benaud 29-17-52-0 ; Burke 1-1-0-0 ; Miller 6-1 8-0.

NEW SOUTH WALES—
2ND INNINGS

W. Watson c May b Leader 3 ; J. Burke (not out) 34 ; R. Simpson b Loader 4 ; A. K. Davidson (not out) 27 Extras 5 ; Total (for two wkts.) 73,

K R Miller, A. R. Morris, J. H. de Courcy, R. Benaud, P. Crawford, O. Lambert and J. Treanor did not bat.

Fall of wickets : 1-16 ; 2-29.

Bowling Analysis : Tyson 2-1-1-0 ; Bedser 4-0-13 0 ; Loader 4-0-14-2 Appleyard 3-1-7-0 ; Cowdrey 3-0-38-0.

Singh, which incidently is his third-century in league cricket this season, giving him an astronomical batting average of 132 for an aggregate of 525 runs in 7 innings, with 3 not outs. Inspite of such good batting, his side has only two wins so far against three defeats.

Alwarpet Cricket Club had one defeat and one draw. The Triplicane Cricket Club after beating Tambaram drew with Sounder (Gopalan is still good). The Madras United Club had a similar record with a victory over Tambaram and in their drawn match with the Mylapore Recreation Club, it must be said that they just managed to save.

Of the two matches played, Mambalam, after losing to Southern Railway drew with Alwarpet. Tambaram claimed one draw against two defeats. S.I A A. lost all the engagements played so far.

All the zonal matches played during the month were decisive and resulted in poor scoring. We look for pointers in these matches and we had quite a bit to assess the form of top players. Alagannan with 72 claimed the highest in this series, followed by the 65 of A P. Sridharan 56 each of Bavanarayanan and Prabhkar Rao and 52 by R. Raghavan. Equally pleasing is the bowling achievement of M. Balakrishnan with a grand 8 for 28. Other good performances were 7 for 62 by G Ramanathan, 5 for 8 by Kumar, 5 for 20 by V. Aruldoss, and 5 for 27 by J. Ramakrishnan.

The Juniors Match for the Ramachandra Cup went past Madras who lost to Mysore having lost before to Hyderabad.

We had quite a good month of cricket. Other noteworthy performances were R Chandrasekaran's 111 not out for Jolly Rovers against A G.'s Office; P. K. Krishnamurthy's 107, for M S.A.A. against Port Trust 'A', even which did not help the side to win, and C. Thiagarajan's 101 not out for Sir Theogaraja Cricket Club, against Triplicane Sports Club. The most outstanding bowling performance was by Balakrishnan of the B. & C. Mills, with 9 for 25 runs against the National United Club, which was another piece of good bowling effort by this player during the season.

The following are the up-to-date placings of the teams:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Points
National C. C.	6	5	0	1	26
S. Railway	7	4	0	3	23
Madras C. C.	6	3	1	2	17
Bunts' C C.	7	3	2	2	17
Sounder C. C.	6	2	1	3	13
Alwarpet C. C.	6	2	2	2	12
Triplicane C. C.	4	2	1	1	11
M U. C.	5	1	1	3	8
M. R C.	5	1	3	1	7
Mambalam Mosquitos	5	1	2	2	7
Tambaram Cosmopolitan	6	0	4	2	2
S. I. A. A.	7	0	7	0	0

* * *

FOOTBALL CARD IS FULL

Following the National Football Championship concluded in Madras, the Rovers Cup tornament in Bombay was played and Delhi staged the Durand Cup tournament and interest to the South is the winning of this tournament by the Hyderabad Police team. The All-India Football Association is staging the Asian Quadrangular Football tournament and arrangements are complete for staging same in Calcutta from December 18th. 27 of our players, with 9 stand byes have been chosen and a training camp is commencing functioning under the charge of S. A. Rahim of Hyderabad, with a view to select not only the best side but also to give the front ranks, the requisite training The Madras Football Association is wonderfully reflecting the enthosiasm of the parent organisation. Zonal matches are arranged for December 5, 12 & 19. Coimbatore United Club and American College (Madura) are recognised to stage

USED ONES GIVE BEST AT BEST PRICES
Educational Institutions—Research Laboratories And Industries Need
EMPTIES IN BOTTLES
CARBOYS & METALLIC CONTAINERS
ENQUIRIES TO:—
T. MOHAMED,
13, Nyniappan Naick St., P. T., MADRAS.

the Mofussil tournaments coming off in December and January respectively.

The Austrian team world Champions are visiting India and negotiations have gone ahead for getting down the Russain team. Madras Football has a tournament programme, commencing with the Social Services Society tournament in March, the Madras Football Association in April, Presidency Sports Club in May Jatprol Cup in June and the Madras United Club tournament in July. Football enthusiasts will find the card full for the next six months. Mr. Vittal, the Hony. Secretary of the Madras Football Association is endeavouring to help football in schools and Disitricts and this Association has already achieved a lot for the game in these parts.

* * *

THE HOW ALONE MATTERS

The National Table Tennis Championship concluded in Baroda will be remembered for a few things. One is the promise of our young ones. Mr. Barna thinks that if there is a World Championship today for juniors, India will easily win. That is assuring news so for as the future of the game is concerned The present, that is the winning of Chandrana, instead of satisfying us, as it should. rises in us some doubts. He is an ex-champion resting on past laurels. When he siezes the crown. it is doubted whether we are on the down. Syed Sultana has conceded the woman's top place to Paranda. This again provokes a question, whether a type of game is no longer good enough to win. It is also felt that it is no longer the type; nor the grip, nor the bat face that matters but how the game is played alone matters. Barna is engaged on this good work.

* * *

AWAKENING

Somehow in the field of athletics, we have not reached world class. There is a determined effort on the part of the authorities to improve the standard. Coaching centres have sprung up at all important stations for the benefit of trainers and trainees. K. Doherty, the head of track coach in the University of Pennsylvania and B. Hamilton, Director of Athletics of the University of California are assisting the opening and running of the 'clinics' for India's college track coaches. Dr. Harry Edgren, the Recreation authority, has kinded the enthusiasm and made us think aright.

* * *

INDIA'S CRICKET CAPTAIN

As we rush to press, news is to hand that Vinoo Mankad is chosen to lead India in the forthcoming Pakistan tour. That this is an honour deserved and long overdue, all agree. The training camp and the trial matches, as is only to be expected, have unearthed many a fresh talent and in a country like ours, the problem is whom to leave out, rather than whom to take.

CRICKET AND OTHER SPORTS BOOTS!

Different are the types for Different Purposes
The Right One Is A matter of Choice
Protect Against Pressure and Displacement of Bones
For The Foot Is A Delicate Mechanism
The Services of A Reputed House
In The Supp'y of All Quality Leather Goods Are At Your Command

D. CHINNAYA & SONS
3-141 Mount Road, Thousand Lights.
Cathedral P. O. MADRAS 6.

A MASSEUR these days is part of the TEAM But A Good MASSEUR is ONE with EXPERT KNOWLEDGE.
Simple Sprains to Compound Fractures Are Exclusive Jobs for

PUTTHUR RAJAS

It is All in the Game for a Sportsman To Have Problems Big or Small

C. GOVINDA RAJI

Is At Your Service.
Contact THE FIELD, MADRAS—6.

OUR MAYOR

Mr. M. A. Chidambaram is the first sportsman Mayor for this high City office. He is intimately connected with cricket and tennis. With his Mayoral office his first work for the cause of sports will be to establish a permanant arrangement between the Corporation and the Associations in the matter of using the existing grounds and stadia and next endeavour to interest the Corporation to provide more such amenities, with the need for an indoor Stadium, already over pressing.

* * *

AMATEUR STAGE

Regional festival was gone through in Annamalai Hall when six plays were chosen to be staged with a view to select one for presentation in Delhi for the National Drama Festival. The selection was confined to amateur stage. The Kripa Amateurs' 'Sivakamiyin Sabatham'; Triplicane Fine Arts Clubs' 'Thuppariyum Sambu'; United Amateur Artists', 'Oh What A Girl'; Mylapore Fine Arts Clubs' 'Nirasai'; The Southern Railway Institutes' 'Uyirum Udalum'; Madras Corporation Officials Co-operative Bank Fine Arts Clubs' 'Malarnda Vazhvu' were staged Only one play has to be selected out of this and one was taken. But the real satisfaction among art lovers is, that it became really difficult to choose one, Such is the standard of the amateur stage in Madras.

Sports Goods Industry

Continued from page 86

tricted. Demand on Indian goods went soaring high.

Meanwhile the Government of Kashmir realised the potentialities of their national wealth, the willow and organised the production and supply of wood in the shape of either bats, clefts or timber pieces.

The partition of India threatened to kill the Industry, It so chanced that this market was almost broken up overnight. The skilled labour was shattered to pieces. The merchants were broken down India was faced with a very acute shortage of sports goods The import policy of the Government became very stringent But the shattered and broken up makers and traders of sports goods industry and trade did not take very long to rehabilitate In Meerut and Jullunder. they soon found and built industries Considerable progress in recent years have been made that it can safely be said the trade has got into its strides again. India again leads in the manufacture of medium and low priced goods. Almost every line and range of articles are now in the manufacture.

UK has limited to a great extent its manufacture and Overseas trade. The Indian government of late have taken very advanced views on this industry. The export of British willow and mulberry are placed on Open General License Our stock of willow and mulberry are depleted. It will take time to grow adequate the indigenous product. The industry in the past had gone almost in entirity to Pakistan Pakistan was not slow to exploit the foreign trade. The new Indian industry is barely seven years old. India during this period rightly concentrated on turning out quality goods showing a high proficiency in the quality of goods turned out. India has already caught the Overseas market, The demand during this year for the Indian goods is most encouraging in the foreign market.

It is our intention to aid and help the growth of this industry in India and we propose a series of feature articles from experts in the line.

Enquiries solicited for

SCORING BOOKS

A. B. C. of all Games

RULES OF GAMES

Games Illustrated

Our Own Publications

THE FIELD,
Nuagambakkam, Madras-6.

THE BOOK OF THE HOUR

LIGNITE IN SOUTH ARCOT

By

C. D. Parthasarathy

Preface : **Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer**

Foreword ; **Shri H. K. Ghose**

Apply to the Publishers :—

The South Arcot Journalists' Association,
CUDDALORE N.T

Price Rs. 3/-

THE TELLER

All Complete Cricket Scoring Book

(Approved by the Board of Control for Cricket in India)

Unique features

Indispensable to every Club

	100 inn	50 inn.	25 inn.
Retail Prices :	Rs 4/-	2-8-0	1-8-0

Trade Enquiries Solicited

THE FIELD
Nungambakkam, Madras 6.

Srimad VALMEEKI RAMAYANA

SUNDARAKANDAM

Translation into Tamil Prose by the late Keertanacharya Sri C. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, B.A

Third Edition (274 Pages Demy 8 vo.) **Reduced Price Rs 4/-** postage extra. It includes the Pattabhisheka Sarga as well as the daily parayana krama.

All the seven Kandas consisting of about 2,500 pages will be issued in 12 monthly parts of about 200 pages each. priced at Rs. 2/8/- per part, POST FREE. First Part will be ready on or about 1st Dec. 1954.

All are requested to enlist themselves as subscribers for the series. Advance remittances in lump sums will be thankfully accepted.

Further particulars from R. NARAYANA IYER, c/o. "THE HINDU" Office, Mount Road, Madras-2, Between 1 p m. & 6 p.m.

To subscribers only

GIVE YOUR VERDICT

Rs 500

Five Hundred

No Entry Fee

Win A Prize

REAL SKILL TEST

The Forecast Contest is an unique one. It is promoted with a view to stimulate and sustain interest in Sport and Games Every *bona fide* subscriber is entitled to participate in same, without any obligation. These competitions will be governed by such rules and regulations as are framed from time to time. There is no entry fee Every competition will carry a handsome prize. Opinion pools will be run. Subscribers are invited to express their views on current problems relating to the game or its reform. You must be a subscriber te participate in these contests.

All you have to do is to correctly forecast the results of the matches given hereunder. All correct answer will receive a prize of Rs. 500. In the event of there being more than One All Correct Solution, the Prize amount will be divided among winners. If the game is not started or abandoned without a ball being bowled, whatever may be the forecast you will be deemed to have Forecast aright. Only Official results will be taken into account. Changes in date and or venue will not affect the forecast.

No.		PLAYING AT	PLAYING ON	RESULT
1.	ENGLAND vs AUSTRALIA 2nd Test	Sydney	Dec. 17—23	
2.	M C. C, vs New South Wales Country XI	Newcastle	,, 27—29	
3	ENGLAND vs AUSTRALIA 3rd Test	Melbourne	,, 31-Jan. 6	
4.	M. C. C. vs Tasmania	Hobart	Jan. 13—15	
5.	India vs East Pakistan Sports Assn.	Chittagong	Dec. 28—30	
6	INDIA vs PAKISTAN 1st Test	Dacca	Jan. 1—4	
7.	India vs Karachi Cricket Assn.	Karachi	,, 8—10	

Enter in the last Column Win or Defeat or Draw against each match. The entry must reach before **16—12—1954.** Fill in Ink. Entry form may be on plain sheet.

In entering the Competition I abide by the decision of the Editor in all matters.

Name : Address :

Subscriber No If you are not already a subscriber fill in form :—

Kindly enlist me as a subscriber of The Field and receive Rs 12, / Rs. 6 being Annual / Half Yearly subscription and send the copy to the Name and address below.

Signature.

Printed by J. S. Vasan at Sunday Times Press, Published and Edited by C. D. Parthasarathy, 1, Sundara Mudali Road, Nungambakkam, Madras-6.